The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4869. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Latest Aspects of the Luxemburg Question.

The French Government Assured of Peace.

Prussia Accepts the Neutralization of Luxemburg.

The British Ministry Defeated on the Reform Bill.

The Liberal Amendment to the Bill Accepted.

The Government Permits the Reform Meeting in Hyde Park.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

The Approaching Peace Conference.

LONDON, Thursday, May 2—Evening.

There is considerable uneasiness felt in financial circles, both here and on the Continent, as to the result of the forthcoming Peace Conference. Earl DERBY says officially that no plan has been certainly fixed upon as the basis of settlement of the Luxemburg question, though he confidently hopes that permanent peace will be the result of the deliberations of the Congress.

The French Government Assured of Peace.

PARIS, Friday, May 3—Evening.

Baron MOUSTIER, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated in the Corps Legislatif to-day that the basis which had been agreed upon for the negotiations of the Peace Conference assures the peace of Europe.

The Neutralization of Luxemburg Accepted by Prussia.

BERLIN, Friday, May 3—Evening.

In the Prussian Diet to-day Prime Minister BISMARCK announced that the Government had accepted the proposition for the neutralization of Luxemburg.

SPAIN.

Insurrection in Catalonia.

LONDON, Thursday, May 2—Evening.

Dispatches have been received which state that a rising of the Republicans in Catalonia, Spain, has occurred. Nothing has transpired as to the proportions of the insurrection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Division on the Reform Bill—Defeat of the Ministry.

LONDON, Friday, May 3.

In the House of Commons last night a division took place on the Reform Bill, and the Government was defeated by a majority of 81 votes in favor of the Liberal Party.

The Government insists on its prohibition against the holding of political meetings in Hyde Park, and the Home Office has issued a warning against the Reform demonstration proposed to be held in that place on Monday next.

The Ministry Accepts the Liberal Amendment—The Reform Demonstration.

LONDON, Friday, May 3—Evening.

The Derby Government has accepted the amendment to the Reform Bill, which was carried by the Liberals last night.

The Government has concluded not to interfere with the Reform meeting which is to be held on Monday next, but is swearing in special constables to prevent any disturbance of public order.

GERMANY.

Alliance Between Prussia and Hesse.

BERLIN, Friday, May 3.

A treaty of alliance has been concluded between Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

The New North German Constitution Affirmed by Saxony.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 3—Evening.

Saxony approves of the new Constitution for the North German Confederation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, May 3—Noon.

Consols for money.....91

United States Five-twenty Bonds.....71¾

Illinois Central shares.....76

Erie Railway shares.....42½

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £88,000.

LONDON, Friday, May 3.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed last evening at 76¾.

LONDON, Friday, May 3—2 P. M.

United States Securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

Erie Railway Shares.....41¾

Illinois Central Railway Shares.....76

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds.....71¾

LONDON, Friday, May 3—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 91 for money.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenties.....71¾

Illinois Central.....75¾

Erie Railway Shares.....42

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 3—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 3—Noon.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 99,000 bales, of which 30,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. The stock in port is 823,000 bales, of which 403,000 bales are American.

The market opens quiet to-day. The estimated sales are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11¾d. Middling Orleans, 11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Sales of Western Red at 13s. 9d., and California at 14s. 6d. Corn, 44s. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 44s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Are without change. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 51s. 6d. Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE.—Spirits Petroleum, 11d., and refined 1s.3d. Pot Ashes, 34s. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. Resin—Common, 7s.3d.; and fine, 13s. 9d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 57s.

LONDON, Friday, May 3—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Linseed Oil, £39. Sperm Oil, £131. Whale Oil, £39. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 3—Noon.

Petroleum 43 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 3—2 P. M.

Since noon the Cotton market has been dull and inactive, and a decline of ⅛d. has occurred in prices. At this hour the quotations are as follows:

Middling Uplands.....11⅜d.

Middling Orleans.....11⅜d.

The Breadstuffs market is firm. Corn is steady at 44s. The other markets are without change.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 3.

Petrolaum has advanced to 43f. 23c. ₱ bbl. for standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 3—Evening.

COTTON.—The market closed quiet without any improvement in prices. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.....11¾d.

Middling Orleans.....11⅝d.

The sales of the day exceeded the noon estimite, amounting to 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs has been quiet. Corn—Sales of mixed Western were made toward the close of the day at 44s. 3d. ₱ quarter, an advance of 3d. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Red 13s. 9d.; white California, 14s. 6d. ₱ cental. Barley, 4s. 9d. ₱ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₱ 45 lbs. Peas have declined 6d.; sales of Canada at 44s. ₱ quarter.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are untavorable. The market for goods and yarns is heavy.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is steady and unchanged. Pork—Eastern Prime Mess 77s. 6d. Beef—Extra Prime Mess 127s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon 39s. ₱ cwt. Lard 51s. 6d. for American. Cheese 60s. ₱ cwt. for middling.

PRODUCE—Ashes, Pots 34s. Resin—Common Wilmington 7s. 3d.; fine 13s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 36s. Tallow 44s. for American. Petroleum—Standard White 1s. 3d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Friday, May 3—Evening.

Sugar market steady; sales No. 12 Dutch standard at 24s.

IRON—The market is firm at 52s. 6d. for Scotch Pigs, mixed numbers.

OILS—Unchanged; Crude Calcutta Linseed 65s. ₱ quarter: Linseed Cake, thin oblong, £9 15s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 3—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The last quotations of Standard White to-day were at 44f. ₱ bbl.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Official Report of the Battle of San Cristobal.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3.

Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received to-day a communication from Gen. BENAVIDES, the commanding officer of the forces besieging Vera Cruz, of which the following is a translation:

CERA MATA, IN FRONT OF VERA CRUZ, April 15, 1867.

I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of Gen. DIAZ's official report to the Federal Government, of the very important victory he obtained over the traitor MARQUEZ on the 12th inst., at San Cristobal. Having now followed up this victory, he is now at the City of Mexico. We are waiting here a battery of heavy rifled artillery, which Gen. DIAZ sent us from Puebla, and which will arrive here to-morrow or next day, to assault Vera Cruz. When we receive the artillery we can take the city in a few hours. It is said that Queretaro was taken by Gen. ESCOBEDO, and MAXIMILIAN captured.

(Signed,) RAFAEL BENAVIDES.

Minister MATIAS ROMERO, Washington, D. C.

The following is a translation of Gen. DIAZ' official report of his victory at San Cristobal:

GEN. DIAZ TO GEN. MEJIA.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN MILITARY DIVISION, SAN CRISTOBAL, April 12, 1867.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you, that you may communicate the same to the citizen President of the Republic, that MARQUEZ, having succeeded in avoiding a decisive battle at the hacienda of San Lorenzo, I followed close upon his heels this morning with the First Division of Cavalry of this army, under the command of Gen. FRANCISCO ZEIVA, together with the corps of the same arm of the army operating against Queretaro, under the command of Gen. AMADO ANTONIO GUADARRAMO, who had joined me on the previous night.

In order to escape, the enemy abandoned 72 wagons laden with ammunition and other war materials; but as I finally came up with him at the Bridge of San Christobal, he was compelled, after several warm engagements, to leave in our possession his entire artillery train, park munitions and a large number of killed and wounded, besides some 900 prisoners, subsequently retiring in great disorder with but one-fourth of his forces. He was vigorously pursued on the road to Texcoco, and I believe that only the leaders and officers will reach the City of Mexico, accompanied by the mercenary corps of Austrians, who, being well mounted, may possibly reach the capital to-day. All of which I am pleased to report to you for your information, assuring you of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) PORFIRIO DIAZ,

Commanding Eastern Division.

To Hon. IGNACIO MEJIA, Secretary of War, San Luis Potosi.

Reconstruction in South Carolina—Letter from Ex-Gov. Perry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, May 3.

Ex-Provisional Gov. PERRY has written another letter against calling a Convention under the Military Act. He argues that if called it will be the first step toward a general division of landed property among the negroes. He says it is against nature and reason to suppose that an ignorant majority will not pursue their own interest regardless of right. Thousands of unprincipled whites will unite their destiny with the negroes for the sake of spoils and plunder. He thinks it better that Congress should confiscate the lands, than that such degradation should be voluntarily accepted, and says he will live under a military government, no matter how absolute and despotic, sooner than vote a negro government for South Carolina, which every man will do who votes for a Convention. He advises every man who is not disfranchised, as he values his life, honor, and property, and the peace of society, to register promptly and to vote indorsing on his ticket "no Convention."

Lecture Prohibited by Gen. Wilcox.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, May 3.

Gen. WILCOX, at Lynchburgh, has ordered that H. RIVES POLLARD shall not deliver his lecture on "Chivalry of the South," in Lynchburgh. POLLARD has appealed to Gen. SCHOFIELD.

D. M. CANLEY, a merchant, eight miles from Richmond, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself.

Over one hundred barrels of whisky have been seized by the revenue detectives during the last two days.

Speaker GIBBONS, of the Pennsylvania House of Delegates, addressed a large audience of blacks tonight. He urged them to cling to the Republican Party and abandon the idea of confiscation.

The Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 3.

The fire in the Merchants' Hotel to-day originated in the laundry, and within thirty minutes of the first alarm nearly the whole building was a mass of flames. The guests numbered 150, several of whom had very narrow escapes. Five or six were let down by ropes from the upper floors, and two gentlemen were nearly suffocated before being rescued.

The loss on the building and contents will probably not exceed $100,000 over the insurance, $20,000 of which falls on the lessees. Crosby's Opera House was for a long time considered in danger. Some of the art rooms are much damaged by water. We are not able, as yet, to give the names of the insurance companies who suffer losses.

A Mayor for Augusta, Ga., Appointed by Gen. Pope.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 3.

FOSTER BLODGETT has been appointed Mayor by Gen. POPE. The new City Council was to-day inaugurated in the presence of a large number of citizens. The appointments made by the General give universal satisfaction.

Found Guilty of Murder.

DAYTON, Ohio, Friday, May 3.

The jury in the case of JOSEPH LESLIE to-day brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, for the shooting of Miss MIRANDE CAILOR at Sharpsburgh, near this city, in August last.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3.

THE RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION CASES.

The argument in the injunction cases was concluded to-day. Mr. WALKER, of counsel for the State of Mississippi, occupied most of the time, his speech being three hours in length, and generally conceded to be a much abler effort than that of three weeks ago. The opinion of the Court will probably be announced on the 13th inst.

BAIL FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS' counsel are preparing for his expected release very industriously, although Judge UNDERWOOD is known to hold that treason is not a bailable offence. Bail will be tendered in the sum of $100,000, and the two sureties first offered will be AUGUSTUS SCHELL and HORACE GREELEY. It should be remembered that the moment DAVIS is delivered to the custody of the Marshal, all military control over his person ceases, and the Court must of necessity then dispose of his case in some manner. He may be remanded to jail for the next term, and if that happens he will be worse off than now, for the President would have no power to release him. Hence the anxiety of his counsel to secure the acceptance of bail.

STARVATION OF UNION PRISONERS.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have received copies of a letter written by a Louisiana soldier in the rebel army, from Andersonville, Ga., to JEFF. DAVIS, which states that the writer was on duty as guard over the prison there, and that although he hated the Yankees thoroughly, &c., &c., he was disgusted with the discipline and cruelty enforced. He stated that numbers of prisoners were killed, that starvation was seemingly intended, and that his heart revolted against the terrible barbarities practiced. He stated that he wrote for the purpose of informing DAVIS of the true state of affairs, and believing him to be a Christian gentleman, had no doubt but that he would order changes to be made which would result in civilized treatment of prisoners throughout the whole South. Other letters of a similar nature will also be presented to the Committee, including one from a rebel surgeon, evidently in reply to one from the authorities in Richmond, which contains a sentence stating that the writer did not know before that there were any diplomatic reasons for the treatment of prisoners in the manner ordered by Gen. WINDER. All these letters bear indorsements from DAVIS, referring them to WINDER and other rebel officers, clearly proving that DAVIS knew and approved of the policy of starvation practiced by WINDER and others of his subordinates.

REGISTRATION IN WASHINGTON.

The registration of voters in this city, under the new franchise law, was completed to-night. The total is 14,970. The complexion of the several wards is as follows: First Ward, 1,028 white, 1,451 colored; Second Ward, 856 white, 1,419 colored; Third Ward, 723 white, 708 colored; Fourth Ward, 1,604 white, 913 colored; Fifth Ward, 964 white, 717 colored; Sixth Ward, 1,195 white, 347 colored. Seventh Ward—1,453 white, 1,592 colored. Total, 7,823 white, 7,147 colored, giving a majority of 676 white votes. As there are at least 1,500 white Republican votes, that party will, without doubt, carry the city. A large number of whites in the First, Second and Third Wards refused to register when the lists were first opened, and seeing that the city is now likely to be carried against them, demand that the lists shall be reopened. This the Board refuse to do, except for the two days for revision, as required by law; and to-morrow a writ of *mandamus* will be served upon the Board, for the purpose of compelling them to hold further sessions. This will take the matter into the Courts, where the question will undoubtedly be settled in favor of the Board, as they gave the required notice and afforded ample opportunity for all to register who desired; but many whites were more nice than wise, and preferred to let the matter go by default. Now when it is too late they virtuously invoke the aid of the Courts. Such people deserve the lessons they receive.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Commissioners from Japan, with their suite, proceeded in carriages to the State Department, whence, after a brief interview with the Secretary of State, they were accompanied by him to the Executive mansion. The party were introduced to the President by the Secretary of State.

ONO TOMOGORO, the chief Commissioner, said: I have the honor to offer to the honorable President of the United States the assurance of His Majesty, the Tycoon's, best respects, and his earnest wishes for the excellent health of the President; and also for his best wishes for the happiness and the prosperity of the people of the United States. His Majesty, the Tycoon, sincerely desires that the friendship now existing between the honorable President and himself, and between the people of both countries, may continue and grow firmer in coming years; that the intercourse between the two nations may be extended, and thus the welfare and happiness of both may be promoted by their dealings with each other.

The President replied:

ONO TOMOGORO AND MASTMOTO JUDAYA: I bid you a cordial welcome to the seat of Government of the United States. You will please make known to His Majesty, the Tycoon, my thanks for the good wishes which, in his behalf, you have expressed to me for my health, and for the prosperity of my countrymen. ONO TOMOGORO and MATSMOTO JUDAYA, I believe, without any distrust, that the desire of your Government for friendly and intimate relations between the United States and Japan is sincere. I believe this because I am sure it is a sound principle of human nature that trust begets trust, and that jealousy is always born of envy and suspicion. Why should not the United States and Japan be friends? They are so widely separate that neither has any reason to covet what the other possesses, and that without unnecessary provocation neither can find cause to do the other an injury. I am glad to see the representatives of Japan here, that I may say to them personally, and with a full knowledge that what I am saying may go abroad throughout the world, that from the first hour in which the United States were admitted to look in upon Japan, we have sought to obtain from her people no advantages which were not reciprocally beneficial to themselves, and, on the other hand, that while my own country has been tried in the furnace of civil war, as Japan now is, every word that has been uttered to us by the Tycoon of Japan has been frank, sincere, just and honorable, and that whatever difficulties have at any time arisen between some of his people and citizens of the United States, your Sovereign has always done all that was in his power to avert and heal them. We are advancing our frontiers near to Japan, while we are at the same time connecting our ports with hers by a new, regular and frequent steamship line. It shall not be my fault if the two countries do not come to esteem each other the more by reason of greater commercial and social intimacy. You will make your special business known to the Secretary of State at your own convenience, and it will receive the attention and respect which is always bestowed by this Government upon the wishes of a friendly nation. If beyond this it shall be in the power of this Government to aid you with disinterested advice, counsel and assistance, they will be cheerfully afforded.

The Commissioners rejoined that they were made very happy by the kind and generous words of the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury was then introduced to the Commissioners.

After assuring them that every facility would be afforded for the accomplishment of the mission on which they had come, and that another interview would be accorded should they desire it, the President retired.

The party were then shown the view from the Southern portico of the Executive Mansion, and were escorted into the East Room. They soon after took their leave.

ARMY GAZETTE.

First Lieut. Robert Harrison, Brevet Captain, transferred from Company C to I, and First Lieut. G. S. Spaulding transferred from Company I to C, of the Thirty-third Infantry.

Major J. H. McArthur, retired list, has been relieved from recruiting service.

Brevet Major-Gen. T. J. Wood, Colonel Second Cavalry, permitted to await orders until otherwise directed.

Capt. N. S. Constable, A. Q. M., assigned to Camp Cooke, Montana Territory.

Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. Crossman, U. S. A., granted twelve days leave of absence.

Brevet Major A. E. Latimer, Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Capt. Thomas Gray, Second Artillery, granted six months' leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon G. L. Porter, transferred from the Department of Washington to the Department of Dakotah.

Capt. D. F. Porter, Assistant Quartermaster, assigned to duty in the Fifth Military District.

Surgeon J. J. Pulham, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, transferred from the Department of the East to the Third Military District.

The following Captains of the Third Artillery have been transferred as follows: D. R. Ransom, from Company L to C; E. Withings, from C to L; A. C. Wildrick, from F to E, and Lawrence Kip from E to F.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieut.-Commander Robt. F. Bradford from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

The Acting Third Assistant Engineer of the *Don* has been ordered to the *Guerriere*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Albion Buckman to the *Don*. Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Fistadt honorably discharged.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns have been received at the General Land office showing an aggregate disposal of over 60,000 acres of the public lands during the month of March last, at the following land offices in California, viz.: San Francisco, 26,547 acres; Stockton, 24,599 acres; Marysville, 9,945 acres. The greater portion of the and was sold for cash, realizing $70,139, and the remainder taken under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation, and located with military warrants.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Five dollars in conscience money was received at the Treasury Department to-day, which the sender states was for small articles taken from a Southern Navy-yard during the war.

SAFETY VALVES FOR TUGBOATS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to the collectors of customs and supervising and local inspectors of steamboats as follows:

"It having been represented to this Department that tugboats are frequently employed to tow vessels with passengers on board, and that by crowding around the bows and sterns of steamers filled with passengers they endanger the lives of said passengers should the boilers of the tug explode, you are hereby directed to carry into effect the provisions of the third section of the act of July 28, 1866, to further provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and apply the safety valves therein designated on the boilers of all tugboats which shall be engaged in towing vessels having passengers on board, whether free or not, or vessels usually carrying passengers, and of all tugs whose duties bring them into close proximity to such vessels or to the wharves and docks of a city, so as to imperil life in case of explosion."

GEN. POPE SUBPŒNAED.

Accounts from Macon, Ga., state that Gov. JENKINS brought to Georgia, himself, the subpœna of the United States Supreme Court in the Georgia case, and had it served on Gen. POPE when they were stopping at the same hotel in Atlanta, last week. Gen. POPE replied that he would obey the order of the Court.

REGISTRATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. ORD has issued an order appointing Registers of Election in certain counties in Mississippi. He gives instructions similar to those of Gen. SHERIDAN, viz.: that the disfranchising clause of the Reconstruction Act be strictly construed pending the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Registers in Bankruptcy have not yet been, but soon will be appointed. On inquiry to-day it was ascertained that the intention is to officially inform the Judges of the respective Courts from time to time of the appointments, while withholding the information from the Press.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary STANTON, having recovered from his recent illness, attended the Cabinet meeting to-day. All the other members were present, with the exception of Secretary BROWNING, who, though improved in health, is still confined to his bed.

Representative ASHLEY, of Ohio, has returned to Washington on business concerning the impeachment question before the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were about one million and a third dollars.

Judge UNDERWOOD was in the city to-day in consultation with Attorney-General STANBERY relative to business connected with the writ of *habeas corpus* sued out for bringing JEFFERSON DAVIS before the Circuit Court at Richmond.

RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION ARGUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3.

Supreme Court of the United States, Friday, May 3, 1867.—The argument of the motion to dismiss the bills of complaint filed by the States of Georgia and Mississippi respectively, against Secretary STANTON, Gen. GRANT and the military commanders of the respective districts, to restrain them from carrying into effect the Military Reconstruction Laws, was continued to-day by Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER.

Mr. WALKER said that he never rose to address any tribunal with so deep a sense of the solemnity of the occasion and of the momentous issues involved in the controversy. The cause of the Constitution of the American Government, and of self-government throughout the world, was now on trial—he believed upon its first trial—and it was now to be decided for this country, for posterity and for all the world, whether written constitutions are mere parchment scrolls; whether they are words written upon the sands, to be swept away by the first angry surge of popular passions which may roll over them; whether they can be evaded by technical issues on pleas of want of jurisdiction, or whether they furnish that remedial process which will enable the judicial tribunals to carry them into effect. It is a question whether it is practicable to divide the Government into three separate departments, to be omnipotent, and whether by some power, claimed to be political, or some absence of authority on the part of the judicial tribunals, to inquire into the controversy, the Constitution can be maintained and vindicated. It was for himself a source of profound regret that his learned colleague, Mr. SHARKEY, so long the honored Chief-Justice of Mississippi, and who had devoted his life to the defence of the Union and constitution, who, in the heart of the rebellion risked his life day by day in defence of these great principles, had insisted upon his (Mr. WALKER's) addressing the Court.

This case came up on a motion to dismiss, for want of jurisdiction. Such a motion, if it can be entertained at all, can only be regarded in the nature of a general demurrer, not in this case, to the parties, but for want of power on the part of the Court to inquire into the questions involved in the controversy. Such a question admitted all the facts stated in the bill, and also admitted all the inferences fairly deducible from those facts in their strongest application to the case, and simply insisted that, admitting these facts and these necessary inferences from them, to be true, the Court cannot grant relief. It was said that this was a political question. There should be no confusion of terms here. What is the difference between a political and a judicial or constitutional question, when an act of Congress is in controversy? There is no difference whatever. To say that the Court will not inquire into this case because the act of Congress which it is called upon to examine involves an exercise of political power, is to admit that Congress had power to pass the act, and that, therefore, it was a constitutional case. When the learned Attorney-General addressed the Court in opposition to the jurisdiction upon that ground, he still presented a constitutional question—had Congress the political power to pass the act? Was the discretion vested in them by the Constitution so comprehensive that it was beyond the inquiring power of the judicial department? That is only another form of saying that it is a constitutional law, because, if Congress had the political power to pass it the act is constitutional. What were the political questions into which Courts could not examine? Are they cases of laws passed by Congress? Beginning with the first case in Dallas down to the last reported decision at this term, he challenged the Attorney-General to produce a single case where a law of Congress was presented to the Court on the one side and the Constitution on the other. The Court did not consider it its duty to inquire into the constitutionality of the law. Political acts, which the Courts cannot inquire into, were of a different description. When, sometime after the battle of San Jacinto, the President acknowledged the independence of Texas, which was an Executive act, the Court declared that that was a political power vested in the President, or in other words, a constitutional power vested in the President, for neither Congress nor the President, under the name of political powers, possesses any other than constitutional powers. It being a political, and, therefore, a constitutional power vested in the President, the Court were precluded from all inquiry into the propriety of that Executive act. So also in the case of Luther vs. Borden, from Rhode Island. An attempt was made by insurrection to overthrow the charter of the Government of Rhode Island and inaugurate a new, popular government. This was resisted by the Charter Government, and resisted successfully. It was resisted in the judicial forum, the Courts sustaining the legality of the Charter Government. It was resisted successfully in arms, and acknowledged by the President and aid given in its support. That the Court held that it presented a political question between the two Governments which the Court could not inquire into. None of these cases were acts of Congress, and in numerous cases the Court had passed upon the constitutionality of such acts. If the Court had a right to make the inquiry, and to pronounce in favor of the constitutionality of a law, it had the same power to inquire and to pronounce against the constitutionality of a law, because the question of jurisdiction could not depend upon the ultimate decision of the final hearing. Here he felt it proper to say a word in vindication of the President, who had been greatly censured, especially by a large portion of the secession Press of the South, for carrying into execution an act which he had vetoed, upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. When a bill is presented to the President, he is bound to inquire into its constitutionality before he gives it his approval. He is then co-operating with the legislative department of the Government. If he declines to sign it, and it is passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, it is as much an act of Congress as if it had received the sanction of the President, and it necessarily followed that under the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, he is as much bound to execute that act as one which met his fullest approval. Why? Because the President possessed no judicial power, nor did Congress. If Congress were to attempt to convert itself into a judicial body, and the two Houses should go into Committee of the Whole to inquire into the constitutionality of an act, its resolution on that subject would be a mere nullity because it possessed legislative power and not executive nor judicial power. So the President had no right to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress after it became a law, turning a judicial question. He has no discretion except to execute the act; and that important fact goes to the very gist of the matter. When the application is made for a *mandamus* to compel the performance of an act, or injunction to restrain the execution of an illegal act, it depends on whether the executive officers have a discretion in either case to judge of the law and a right to execute it or not at their pleasure. If they have no discretion and the law positively commands the execution of a particular act the remedy is by *mandamus* to act affirmatively; if the law forbids peremptorily the execution of an act, then where it can be made a judicial question the appeal is to the judicial tribunals, and especially where the question is a constitutional one. In this case the President has no discretion except to execute the law. The subordinate officers who are obeying his commands have no discretion except to carry his orders into effect, and there is no discretion in such a case between an executive and a ministerial duty. A ministerial is merely a branch of the executive duty, the only difference being that a ministerial duty is where the officer has no discretion but to perform the act. For example, when an account is presented to one of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, or comes up by appeal to the head of the department, the duty of deciding upon that account is not ministerial, because judgment and discretion are to be exercised, and therefore a Court, in such cases, will not interfere, neither by *mandamus* nor injunction; but when the officer has no discretion, as in the case of MARBURY vs. MADISON, (1 Branch,) in the case of KENDALL (12 Peters) and others that have been mentioned, where the law is positive and peremptory, and an officer is directed to do or not to do a particular act, it is a settled principle in this country, and that from which we derive our jurisprudence, that the Courts will issue a *mandamus* to compel the performance of the act required by law, or an injunction to restrain the act forbidden by law, because in such cases the law has left no discretion, but it is the duty of the officer to obey it. In the present instance the President and those acting in obedience to his orders have no discretion but to execute this law; but if the law be unconstitutional, is there no power to vindicate the Constitution? Must it be disobeyed and treated as a dead letter? No. The Constitution provides for that exact contingency, by declaring that the Federal tribunals shall have cognizance in all cases arising under the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, and by making the Supreme Court the final arbiter to construe the Constitution and give it uniform effect throughout the Union, and permanent effect until its decree is reversed by the same tribunal. When the President and his subordinates proceed to execute a law which is deemed to be unconstitutional, the Constitution gives to citizens and to the States, in the cases provided for by the Constitution, the right to come into that tribunal which is made the arbiter to obtain a decision on that point. Congress here could be no dispute that this Court was that arbiter, and that, on proper parties presenting themselves it was bound to decide whether or not a particular law was constitutional, and to furnish the remedial powers prescribed in the Constitution. This was said to be a political question and to involve political results. Every act of Congress, in one sense, involves political questions, because every act of Congress operates upon thirty-six millions of people as a law throughout the Union. But, has the Court ever hesitated where the question was presented, to compare an act of Congress with the Constitution, and decide between them? Look at the cases where the Court had pronounced its judgment on constitutional questions, if any question was more political than another, it was one arising under a treaty, because it involved our relations with foreign powers, but the Court had entertained jurisdiction in many cases under treaties; so as to the embargo, a question which convulsed the North and upon which a portion of the country was almost ready to go into insurrection; so of the power to pass Bankrupt Laws; so of the great commercial question, decided in GIBBONS vs. OGDEN; so in the case of the United States Bank. That was a political question upon which two or three Presidential questions turned, but the Court inquired into and decided upon the question of its constitutionality. There he wished to notice a suggestion of the Attorney-General who, in commenting on the case of OGDEN vs. the Bank of the United States, had spoken of it as a private corporation. The Court decided that it was a public corporation and that it was only constitutional as a fiscal agent of the Government. The Court affirmed the power of the Federal Government to establish such a fiscal agency, and the right to preserve it from hostile State legislation by the remedial right of injunction. So with the question of tariff. Here the Attorney-General stood upon the same platform with the nullifiers of 1832-33. At the time the duties were not paid in cash, but were secured by bonds, and Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. CLAY and Gen. JACKSON, and the entire Union Party, called upon South Carolina, who had declared the Tariff Law to be unconstitutional, to bring that question before the Supreme Court. Her answer was the identical position now assumed, that the power to pass a Tariff Bill was a political question into which the judicial tribunals could not inquire; and that little party made frantic efforts to secure the repeal of the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which gave the right to bring before this Court the final decision of the highest Court of a State in cases involving the construction of the laws, treaties and Constitution of the United States. So in the Milligan case, decided at the present term the question was a political one, growing out of the existence of the rebellion; and yet every member of the Court exercised jurisdiction. The test oath cases also presented a political question applicable to the rebellion; and yet both the majority and minority opinions admitted the jurisdiction of the Court. The dissenting opinion in the Milligan case admitted that martial law could not be proclaimed in time of peace, and held that the Court could inquire whether peace existed or not. Do Congress, in the acts before the Court, venture to declare that rebellion now exists. In one of their latest acts they speak of "the States lately in rebellion," in the so-called Reconstruction Acts they use the constitutional misnomer rebel States, as if a State could be a traitor and tried and convicted before the courts. The ground on which these acts were passed was not that any rebellion existed, but because, as was alleged, there was no lawful Government in these States adequate to the protection of life, liberty and property. Upon the same basis a similar law might be passed with regard to Maryland or Connecticut, and indeed every State of the Union. This was a mere assumption and in violation of established facts. But the Attorney-General had specially insisted that the Court could not take jurisdiction of this case because no title to land and no money question was involved. In response to this attention was called to the fact that the bill referred to the ordinance of 1787, the compact with Georgia of 1802, the original Constitution of Mississippi of 1817, and the act of admission under which vast grants of public land were made to that State, and it was secured a perpetual right as a State, not as a Territory or Province, to have a per cent. of the proceeds of the public lands within her limits which had not yet been all disposed of, and was also granted school selections in every township, and lands for the seat of government. That, however, was a narrow view of the question. The mere settlement of matters involving land or money was not the reason which induced the framers of the Constitution to give this Court original jurisdiction in all cases where a State should be a party. That jurisdiction was granted to secure peace and harmony—peace abroad—harmony between the States at home—not as to mere questions of title to a tract of land, or a sum of money, but as to all the great questions which involve the constitutionality of laws of Congress, the construction of the Constitution, or [illegible] to the Union, and excluded them until it should have received the ratification of a sufficient number of States to give it efficiency. But it was said that there had been a great rebellion in these States, by which the regular operation of the laws and the regular State authorities had been suspended. True, but what then? If the ordinances of secession and the Constitutions framed during the rebellion were nullities, they still remained States of the Union. Then what was the consequence when the insurgent power was removed? If a British army had seized and held Louisiana for years, suspended all the operations of the Courts and public functionaries, so that there was no one to reinaugurate State Government there, would Louisiana thereby cease to be a State, or could the people on the removal of the hostile force, come together and again put the State in operation? What was the difference between the same results produced by a foreign invasion or a domestic insurrection? The insurrection prevailed for a while; it had no lawful reconstructional power; the secession ordinances were mere nullities, the pretended State functionaries during that time were no functionaries at all, because they had not taken the requisite oath to support the Federal Constitution, and were engaged in a treasonable rebellion. When the opposing obstacle was removed, and the insurrection was suppressed, did chaos prevail? Were there no people of a State that could reorganize the Government? A case decided in 2d Gallison as to the Isle of Castine, putting in force the doctrine of *post limine*, is precisely in point. During the war of 1812 Castine was held for years by the British, and not a vestige of State or Federal authority existed there; but when the war ended what was its condition? Did it require the insertion of a single word in the treaty to restore the Federal and State power there? Not at all; but it came back by the doctrine of *post limine*, which is distinctly recognized as a part of the municipal law, and the international law; and the moment the opposing force was removed Castine was again a part of the State of Maine, and the laws of Maine and of the Union resumed their full operation there. So with these States, all these acts being obsolete nullities, the pageant called the Confederate Government being removed, the secession conventions, which were assemblages of traitors and insurgents, without the least particle of legal or constitutional authority, with no legal right to disband the old State Governments, or withdraw the State from the Union, or suspend the operation of the State or Federal laws, having ceased to exist when the opposing force was removed, by the doctrine of *post limine*, and the law of common sense and common justice, did not the people of the State, and especially the loyal people of the battalions from Mississippi, who shed their blood in defence of the Constitution and the Union, and the thousands from Virginia, Louisiana and other States, who marshaled under the Stars and Stripes, become vested again with all the attributes of the State? Were such people disfranchised with all the rest, deprived of all legal and constitutional rights, reduced to territorial pupilage and military bondage, deprived of the right of suffrage, of trial by jury, and of all the guarantees of the Constitution? Were there no people left when the opposing legal treasonable power was removed, who, without any aid from Congress or the President, could exercise the sovereignty of the State? Governments are not sovereign—law makers are not sovereign—the sovereignty is vested in the people. Sovereignty is the power that makes governments. Did not the people constituting the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana, except where it should come in conflict with the Federal Constitution, revert by the mere operation of the doctrine of *post limine* to their original rights, which had barely been suspended and not abrogated? And were they not authorized without the intervention of Congress or the President or any other tribunal to come together and put their Government in operation? Mississippi and each one of these ten States had a State Constitution recognized as republican and valid when the rebellion broke out; and each had State laws when validity was recognized by all the Departments of this Government. Was that State Constitution abrogated by an unsuccessful rebellion? What destroyed it? The rebellion did not, because it was not successful. The secession ordinance did not destroy it because that was a mere nullity. It seemed positively clear then that the State Constitution and laws which preexisted the rebellion and were in conformity to the Federal Constitution, were in full force and just as binding after as before the rebellion. The people might have acted under them, or, as they had a right to do, they could come together and reorganize a convention which would either acknowledge the Constitution, as Mississippi did in every particular, and the old State laws, or modify them as the people of every State have a right to modify their Constitution and laws in subordination to the Constitution of the United States. If the Constitution of Mississippi was abrogated and ceased to exist, at what moment of time was it? Was it when the ordinance of secession was framed? Did that act of a conventicle of insurgents, who had no legal nor constitutional power, abrogate the lawful Constitution of Mississippi? Was it abrogated by the insurgent movements? Did an unsuccessful war—a war to destroy the State Constitution—a war to destroy the Federal Constitution—a treasonable war to subvert the

NOTES ON RUSSIAN AMERICA.

II.

From Puget Sound in Washington Territory, to Bhering's Straits, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, the whole coast is thickly studded with an archipelago of islands of all sorts and sizes, from that of Vancouver down to some of only a few hundred yards in extent. The principal island within Russian territory is known as "Prince of Wales Island," and is from 80 to 90 miles in length by 40 to 50 miles in breadth. It is not far north of Queen Charlotte Island and the British line. The inland waters formed by these islands render steam and other navigation up and down the coast both easy and pleasant. Except in a few exposed places of short extent, the traveler is here secure from the swell and sweeping waves of the mighty ocean. They expend their strength and fury on the wild rocky west coast of the archipelago, while the long stretches of waters inland are as calm and unruffled as a mill-pond. Both Indians and white men find it very pleasant to roam up and down the coast among these beautiful and picturesque islands. In the Summer season it is a paradise for those who have no other goal in view than to exist in a free, untrammeled atmosphere, drawing material supplies in the shape of food from the fish and game so abundant on all sides. By day they can skim tranquilly along the quiet waters in light canoes, and at night pitch their tents and spread the rude couch on the shores of the nearest island. There is always plenty of game to be found. Besides water fowl of every description, the larger islands mostly abound with elk, deer, black bear and grouse, and sportsmen must be indeed hard to please who cannot get their fill of enjoyment on this part of the coast. The islands are apparently of volcanic origin, and are rocky and clothed with pine trees to the water's edge. The rock formation is chiefly trap, with basalt and greenstone, although in many places beds of sandstone and slate crop out, and coal has been discovered in numerous localities.

The main land presents a series of inlets and arms of the sea, running far into the heart of the lofty coast range. Many of them are from 50 to 100 miles in length, and a river or two can always be found emptying into them toward their upper end. The small valleys formed by these mountain streams are usually inhabited by Indians, as it is in such places alone that a small quantity of level land can be found. There is scarcely an acre of decent farming land to be seen; in fact, we may travel a long distance and not discover a spot level enough to build a good-sized house on. The coast mountains, clothed with timber to their base and often capped with eternal snow, descend abruptly to the water, and the whole scenery is grandly rugged, but at the same time of a very desolate aspect.

The interior of Russian, as well as British America is, undoubtedly, rich in minerals, and were it not for its climate and distance from capital and civilization, they would be worked to advantage. Among the minerals known to exist in large quantities, may be mentioned copper and coal on the coast, and gold, silver and platinum in the interior, beyond the first range of mountains. Unless mines of almost fabulous wealth are discovered, it is not probable that mining will ever be done in the interior, the climate being very severe, and Winter reigning supreme for six months out of the twelve.

In the Spring of 1862 there was quite an excitement in Victoria, V. I., about rich gold diggings reported to have been discovered on the Stiken River by a French half-breed, living with the Stiken tribe of Indians. Between 100 and 500 men (myself among the number) caught the infection and "rushed" to this then unknown region. Steamers, schooners and canoes were either bought or chartered, and soon the coast was dotted with craft crowded with adventurers in search of fortune. I (together with a friend who agreed to join me in business at Stiken) was fortunate enough to secure a passage in the H. B. Company's steamer *Labouchere*, then about to start north on one of her regular trading trips, and although we were longer on the road than the rest, yet the interesting information we acquired at the forts and trading places *en route* amply repaid us for the delay.

The Stiken River is the fourth in volume and size on the west coast of North America, ranking after the Columbia, the Colorado and the Frazer. It empties itself by three channels into the Pacific, 70 miles below Sitka, and in about 57 degrees north latitude. When the *Labouchere* reached the entrance of the river we found a small light-draft steamer called the *Flying Dutchman*, lying there. The vessel had already made two trips to a point 170 miles up the river, and in close proximity to the "diggings." The river had never before been ascended by white men and the steamer had met with some narrow escapes from destruction in the canyons and among the rapids, which were neither few nor far between. We had several tons of merchandise with us, and the Captain of the *Dutchman*, for the small sum of $100 gold per measurement ton, agreed to take it, and us, as passengers, to the furthest navigable point up the river, where a few miners and traders had already located a town under the euphonious name of Shakesville, after SHAKES, one of the head chiefs of the Stiken Indians.

It took us four and a half days to ascend these 170 miles, while in descending the same distance the vessel made the journey in less than sixteen hours. For the first hundred miles or so, the river is walled in by huge mountains with peculiarly sharp volcanic cones or peaks, rising one above the other and covered with snow. The scenery is of the grandest and most stupendous nature, and our little steamer, staggering and trembling against the swift current of the river, seemed a very cockle-shell in the presence of these vast and silent creations of the Almighty. The most extraordinary natural feature that attracted our attention was a glacier or field of blue ice, about 40 miles up, on the north bank of the river. It is about 150 feet high on the river, and extends along the edge of the stream for eight miles, running back into a valley among the mountains as far as we could see. After the first 100 miles were passed the country opened out more, the mountains grew less rugged and precipitous, and we found the most dangerous part of the river for steamers had been traversed. It was rather trying to the nerves, this steamboating through canyons, where, with enough steam on to explode an ordinary boiler, we could scarce make any perceptible progress against the foaming current. All of us appeared to breathe considerably easier when Shakesville was reached, and the motley crowd of traders, miners and Indians thronged down to the landing-place to welcome the advent of the sturdy little vessel. After landing and hearing the news, we soon arrived at the conclusion that gold was not so plentiful nor so easily obtained as we were prone to believe from the accounts before received. It is always thus with gold excitements. Distance does, indeed, lend enchantment to the view, where gold is concerned. So long as one keeps a proper distance from "new diggings," only the most glowing accounts—enough to tempt the most stoical and unexcitable individual—come to hand, but just as soon as the Dorado is approached, these accounts—once seeming so palpable and substantial—begin to grow dim and indistinct, and the miner is fortunate who, when he reaches the scene of action, succeeds in finding even a small quantity of float gold in place of the endless succession of nuggets his fancy had anticipated.

Three bars had been found near Shakesville, that contained gold in paying quantities. One, named Fiddler's Bar—because one of the claim-holders owned a violin—paid in places as high as three ounces a day with a rocker, while the others did not yield more than $8 and $10 a day to the hand. Numbers of miners were already dishcartened, and had started back, while others, more persevering, had pushed on in their canoes to the great canyon, that commences about twenty-five miles above Shakesville. After building a log-house and storing our goods, my partner and myself started up the river, with two Indians to pack our blankets and provisions. Our intention was to get around the "Big Canyon" on foot, with the hope of finding better diggings and a better country on the upper waters of the river.

After traveling seven days over a very rough country, mountainous and swampy, and making probably from 100 to 110 miles, we had to give up the idea of circumventing this canyon. At several points we "struck" down for the river, hoping to find the banks less precipitous and the stream itself more accessible; but there it was, still walled in by steep mountains and slides, only to be descended at imminent risk to one's neck, and for all mining purposes quite impracticable. While on this tramp we came upon a party of Stick or interior Indians, who were bringing their Winter furs down to trade them off to the Stikens. Scarcely any of them had ever seen a white man before. The old chief, who was slightly blind, and led by slaves, paid us a visit at our camp, and appeared greatly rejoiced at the "pale faces" arriving in his country. We gave the old fellow as good a feed as our resources would permit, and some syrup we had with us had a very soothing effect on his senses. He had evidently never tasted such nectar before. When he made his exit for the night he was in a thorough state of good humor, and doubtless speculated on being able in future to trade his furs direct to the white men, without the intervention of the grasping Stikens at the mouth of the river.

The discovery that this canyon could not be surmounted, gave the death-blow to the Stiken River mines. Many brave and hardy men attempted to go through it in canoes, but, after a few miles, they encountered such obstacles in the shape of whirlpools, rapids and falls as to effectually block their progress. The attempt was not, however, given over before some lives were lost by canoes capsizing. Coarse gold was found on the bed rock in places in this canyon in paying quantities. I noticed several hundred dollars in the hands of miners, but all of them agreed in stating they had found no deposit rich enough to pay for the risk and trouble of getting supplies to the spot. By the end of September all the adventurers but some sixty had descended the river on their way back to civilization. These sixty had determined to remain and winter on the Stiken, in the hope of finding plenty of good pay dirt at low water in the Spring. Poor fellows! They were shut up in that cold and inhospitable latitude, and condemned to live on a diet of salt bacon and Mexican beans from the 1st of October till the middle of the following May. Fourteen or fifteen of them died, and nearly all suffered badly from scurvy. With the exception of four or five men, who became enamored with the native women, and enrolled themselves with the Indians, all the miners left as soon as the ice disappeared and the river could be navigated. The banks of the Stiken have since relapsed into their primitive solitude, and the next white men who will invade this dreary waste will probably be some employes of the Collins Telegraph Company, their line being reported finished to within a short distance of the latitude of this river.

Notwithstanding this attempt at establishing a settlement of gold miners in Russian America proved a failure, it is possible the precious metals may be mined there some of these days. Washed specimens of silver platinum and copper were found in the beds of several streams prospected, and rich veins of mineral doubtless exist in the district. Gold has also been found on another river nearer to Sitka, but the Stiken River is the furthest point north that the professional gold miner of the Pacific coast has ever reached, and, as an instance of pluck and energy in traveling such an immense distance from any settlement in search of the precious metal, it is deserving of mention.

Of the minerals on the coast coal is by far the most important, as a good quality of this article will always find a market at San Francisco and Panama. On Queen Charlotte Island, just south of the Russian line, some seams of very good quality are being worked by a company in Victoria, and the mineral can be found in numerous places on the main land and outlying islands.

In summing up the advantages of the Russian possessions to the United States, the political and strategical advantages of acquiring a foothold on this portion of the continent will doubtless be rated by statesmen as of more importance than any material wealth which they might afford to citizens of the Republic. Neither the fisheries nor the fur trade of the coast should, however, be despised; and in the hands of America Sitka would probably become the supply station for our whaling fleet in the North Pacific and monopolize a great portion of the business at present enjoyed by Honolulu.

G. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSION ON LIFE-SAVING INVENTIONS.

The Commission on Life-saving Inventions met yesterday morning at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, Wall-street. Capt. MEW occupied the chair. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy was read instructing the commandant of the Brooklyn Yard to afford such facilities to the Commission as they may require there to make certain tests and experiments. Prof. DOREMUS spoke briefly on the subject brought before the Commission by him on the previous day. He said that it was now universally known that oxygen was the great supporter of combustion, and that all other gases were its enemies in a greater or less degree. Carbonic acid was perhaps its greatest enemy, as it most effectually lessened its value as a sustainer of combustion. Carbonic acid gas in a liquid state, owing to recent improvements in its manufacture was cheap and portable, with safety, and he would recommend that vessels be supplied with it—be placed on board ships and ferryboats, or elsewhere where many lives were in danger. A supply of this gas available through lengths of hose reaching from end to end of a ship could not fail to be of immense service in extinguishing fires in their inception. He would not say that it would always prove successful, for in cases where windows and doors, or hatchways or other sources of supply were thrown open, and fresh oxygen admitted *ad libitum*, the gas might not effect its purpose. He, however, believed that misfortune might often be avoided and human life saved by a proper attention to such an apparatus as that he suggested. Several models of lifeboats were submitted, also a model of a floating lighthouse.

LIFE SPAR.

C. H. BAHLER exhibited to the satisfaction of the Commission a simple contrivance which he called a life spar, simply representing a spar some twenty feet long, having at either end and in its centre a large ball or nob of corkwood, and hanging from it at all angles short ropes, each having on its end a float of cork. This spar is held up by an apparatus somewhat like a ship's davit, and which in case of danger to the boat, or accident of any kind by which passengers would be likely to take to the sea or river with or against their will, could be readily released by the pulling of a cord, the spar being flung into the water. Of these the exhibitor suggested there might be fifteen or twenty in a boat. The construction of the affair was simple in the extreme and worked smoothly.

LIFE-PRESERVING MATTRESS.

The life-preserving mattress of LOUIS BAUHOEFER, of Philadelphia, was next exhibited. The mattress is constructed to form a comfortable elastic ship mattress readily convertible into a life preserving float. It is composed mainly of cork and wood, and is in three distinct parts, arranged within a frame. An upper detachable cushion, and a lower one attached to the frame, in which is also a detachable air bag divided into numerous compartments. By this combination the lower buoyant cushion is filled with large blocks of cork, especially prepared to resist all tendency to decay. [illegible] do not interfere with the easy elasticity [illegible] detachable cushion is sent

and elastic. The top and bottom of the bed are covered with green cloth, thus rendered waterproof and capable of being cleaned by water, without injury to the structure. There are a number of arms secured to the frame, which, on being raised, are connected by bands, thus forming a railing, either to protect those on the raft from being swept off, or as good holding for numbers on the water depending on the mattress for support. The principal advantages claimed for this invention are, that it is a cheap, comfortable mattress, adapted to ships' use; that it is not liable to decay, but is readily cleared of all surface impurities, and that it is at once available as a life buoy, capable of sustaining above water ten or twelve individuals—in fact, that each man's bed would be in a great measure his guarantee for safety, or as good a chance for it as any buoy or lifeboat could afford.

MAGNESIUM LIGHT.

The American Magnesium Company exhibited an apparatus showing the adaptation of the magnesium light for signaling at sea. They claim that the light from a lamp constructed in the same manner as the one exhibited has been seen at a distance of 65 miles. The great difficulty hitherto with magnesium light has been the unsteadiness of the flame owing to the want of some mechanical arrangement whereby the flame could be properly fed with the metalic strip. This has been now completely overcome by a delicate clock-work arrangement; the delicate ribbon of magnesium is given off in just sufficient quantity to supply a steady and most brilliant flame, as exhibited before the Commission.

It was stated by the gentleman exhibiting the apparatus, that the main obstacle to a more general use of magnesium as an illuminator was fast disappearing, the difficulty being the expense of the material. Not long ago the manufactured slips of metal which are burned to produce the flame cost $16 per ounce, now sold for $3 50. As the consumption increased and manufacturers became more experienced, the price would continue to fall, as the supply was unlimited. A light such as that exhibited cost about $1 per hour. Other devices and apparatus were exhibited of a less interesting character, after which Mr. MCDOUGALL read a paper on steam boilers, their construction, and the causes of their explosion.

The Commission then adjourned to meet to-day at 10½ o'clock, at the same place.

THE STREETS OF BROOKLYN.

Why They are Dirty—The Provisions for Cleaning Them—Official Data and Opinions.

The filthy condition of the streets of our sister city, Brooklyn, is chronic source of complaint among its inhabitants, but accustomed as they are to uncleanliness, in matters municipal, they are unable to withhold further protest against the present accumulations of dirt, garbage, ashes, house-cleaning *débris* and dead animals, which far surpass anything known before.

This is partially accounted for by the unusually rainy and disagreeable weather of the season, partially by the recent upsetting and overturning in which all orthodox housewives have indulged, in compliance with the cheerful May-day customs, but the undoubted cause is the singular delay in making contracts for cleaning twelve of the twenty wards of the city. In fact the street-cleaning business of Brooklyn has been since the creation of the Corporation. There was until within a few years a Board of Contracts under whose control this matter fell, and by the terms of the charter the contract for cleaning each ward was assigned to the lowest bidder without qualification. Commenting on this his Honor Mayor BOOTH, in his last message, said: "As a practical consequence of this, the contest on the part of the bidders for these contracts results in bids at such low figures as render it impossible for the work to be properly performed at the rate named." For satisfactory reasons the Board of Contracts was abolished, its functions being vested in the Common Council. At the last session of the Legislature the Board of Aldermen endeavored to force a bill which would give them full and discretionary power in the matter. The bill did not pass. At the same time the Board of Health endeavored to secure control of the street-cleaning, and a bill to that effect passed the Assembly but was defeated in the Senate.

In the meantime, the regular City appropriations, levied by wards, each paying for its own cleaning, were made as follows:

First Ward	$2,500	Eleventh Ward	$6,500
Second Ward	4,500	Twelfth Ward	600
Third Ward	4,000	Thirteenth Ward	6,250
Fourth Ward	4,000	Fourteenth Ward	3,500
Fifth Ward	5,000	Fifteenth Ward	2,200
Sixth Ward	4,300	Sixteenth Ward	3,000
Seventh Ward	4,500	Seventeenth Ward	2,500
Eighth Ward	2,500	Eighteenth Ward	600
Ninth Ward	2,000	Nineteenth Ward	3,000
Tenth Ward	5,500	Twentieth Ward	5,000
Total			$71,950

In the opinion of Mayor BOOTH the appropriations are ample, provided the amount was absolutely expended in cleaning the streets. But pending the struggle between the Common Council and the Health Board, the contracts in twelve of the wards were not given out and the streets are worse than ever. In the wards where contracts have been made the improvement is but little, and from the following extract of Mayor BOOTH'S message the fact is by no means new:

"The law makes no provision respecting the responsibility of the contractor. Although sureties are required and given in each case, all efforts which have hitherto been made to fasten a responsibility upon them have practically proved of no avail. No surety has ever yet, to my knowledge, been made to answer for the neglect of the contractor to perform his stipulated duty to the city. Having once obtained the contract, the effort, in many cases, seems to be to evade its provisions, or to make only the appearance of performing them: and this effort meets, not seldom, with an undeserved success. It is not at all clear to me that any change in the requirements of the charter would be followed by more satisfactory results."

On Monday evening it is believed that something will be done in regard to the twelve uncleaned wards, but if we may judge from precedent, with the assignment of the contract all municipal interest in the matter will cease. The Mayor, although decidedly opposed to centralization, is very strong in the opinion that the whole matter should be given over to the Board of Health. He says:

"In view of these considerations, I recommend that efforts be made to have this work performed by the Health Commission. As the law exists at present, the giving out of these contracts amounts to little more than a mere clerical duty on the part of your honorable Board. The only questions are as to who is the lowest bidder, and as to the regularity of the bid made. These questions once decided and the whole matter is, to a great extent, if not wholly beyond your control. The law declares that the contract shall be made, and public opinion holds you to a personal accountability for its performance. It seems to me that every member of your honorable Board would be relieved from a most unpleasant responsibility, and the interests of the City benefited, if the whole matter could be thrown into the hands of the Health Commission. The removal of offal and night soil upon similar grounds should also be under the control of the Health Board."

But, after all, the question is *not* what would be well to do, but what can be done *now*. The Legislature's adjournment defers all further consideration of a transfer of responsibility for the present, and leaves the Common Council with a dirty city to clean and favorites to reward. The hot weather long delayed will soon come upon us with power, and the accompaniments of disease and epidemic, the contractors *cannot* clean the city and make a dollar's profit on the award, the streets will offend the eye and nostril of every decent citizen, and at the last moment the Health Board will step in do the work and charge the expense to the city. If the individual members of the Board would be careful to exercise their *lawful* supervision over the contractors there might be some hope of cleanliness under the regular home *régime*, but as in years passed so it is now, and for the petty benefit of a few "lowest bidders" the interests of a community are neglected and the health of a city endangered.

CRIME IN THIS CITY.

The April term of the Court of General Sessions was one of the most prolific of results which has dealt with criminal business in this City for several years. Recorder HACKETT presided, and District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL and his assistant, Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appeared as the prosecuting officers. The large number of cases disposed of shows the wisdom of the course determined upon by Mr. HALL at the beginning of the term—that every lawyer engaged as counsel for prisoners should have due notice of the cases coming up for trial, and must prepare themselves for going on with their cases, as the people would only put such on the calendar as they were ready to try. This rule was enforced with beneficial effect. It may be observed that a large proportion of the offences are set down as "attempts at grand larceny," each of which really ranks as a "grand larceny." Prisoners, as soon as they see the witnesses in Court and observe that the prosecution is about to order a jury for trial, prefer to plead guilty of "attempt," as by that act they reduce their term of imprisonment from five to two and a half years. In very bad cases where the prisoners know they have no chance of escape, they plead attempts without waiting for the appearance of witnesses or jurors, and such pleas are accepted by the Court and District Attorney for the purpose of saving the public time and expense, while the criminals are also secured an extent of punishment which may prove sufficient to be salutary. Of the 124 prisoners arraigned for [illegible] were sent to the State Prison, 21 to the Penitentiary, 3 to the House of Refuge, and 1 was fined in the sum of $25. The Court exercised his discretion in the cases of thirteen of the prisoners, suspending judgment and discharging them, while the jury acquitted nineteen. Two out of the whole number had their cases laid over till the next term. Of the cases decided upon by the Grand Jury a sufficient balance remains on hand to begin the business of the May term on Monday.

The following is a summary of the record for the term:

William Lewis, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years.

Catharine Lennox, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years.

Louis Smith, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Louis Muller, manslaughter in the fourth degree; State Prison 2 years.

John Martin, attempted burglary in the third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Henry Jungst, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Michael Burns, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Patrick Duffy, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

George W. Walker, attempted burglary in the third degree; suspended and discharged.

George Harris, attempted burglary in the third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

George Johnson, forgery in the fourth degree; Penitentiary 6 months.

John Laffler, attempted burglary in the third degree; suspended and discharged.

Henry Johnson, grand larceny; State Prison 4 years.

Joseph Rose, attempted burglary in the third degree; Penitentiary 1 year.

Thomas Kelly, attempted burglary; Penitentiary 1 year.

George Henderson, grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

John Keefer, attempted burglary third degree; suspended and discharged.

James Wilson, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Samuel Johnson, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Mary Hyman, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 1 year and 6 months.

Charles Hynes, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

John Burke, petit larceny; House of Refuge.

George Eaton, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 1 year.

Wm. Singleton, attempted burglary third degree; House of Refuge.

John Mangan, assault with dangerous weapon; suspended and discharged.

Charles Tucker, burglary third degree; State Prison 3 years.

Urchn Hughes, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Daniel W. Hallock, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Caleb Coakley, attempted grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Eliza York, attempted grand larceny; Penitentiary 3 months.

Michael Wohlyenwith, assault and battery with intent to kill; not guilty.

James Davis, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 1 year.

Henry L. Clarke, assault and battery; fined $25.

Wm. Taylor, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

John Smith, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Washington Harrington, grand larceny; not guilty.

Wm. H. Poyton, grand larceny; not guilty.

Edward Meyers, grand larceny; not guilty.

Wm. Armstrong, attempt at burglary third degree; State Prison 1 year.

James O'Connor, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Wm. Brand, assault with dangerous weapon; State Prison 5 years.

Louis Regnault, attempt at burglary third degree; suspended and discharged.

Wm. Taylor, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Mary Campbell, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Thomas Brown, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Wm. Sypbers, attempt at burglary third degree; suspended and discharged.

Thomas Kerrigan, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Edward Wilkes, grand larceny; not guilty.

Arthur Neill, false pretences; not guilty.

Richard Hayes, grand larceny; not guilty.

Henry Smith, grand larceny; not guilty.

Michael Woods, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

Gartano S. Castaguato, arson first degree; State Prison life.

Michael McNamee, burglary third degree; State Prison 3 years.

James Davis, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Thomas O. Day, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Wm. Douglass, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Patrick Kennedy, assault and battery; suspended and discharged.

Robert Lawrence, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 1 year.

Margaret Tucker, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Henry C. Harmstead, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Louis E. Donge, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Wm. Caulfield, petit larceny from person; State Prison 5 years.

Peter Binko, petit larceny from person; not guilty.

Harry Adams, petit larceny; Penitentiary 6 months.

Catharine Manning, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

August Hoffman, forgery fourth degree; State Prison 1 year.

Theophilus Keck, receiving stolen goods; suspended and discharged.

Wm. Sevens, burglary third degree; not guilty.

John A. Rice, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Frederick L. Puddings, false pretences; Penitentiary 1 year.

Lesser Jacobs, grand larceny; State Prison 3 years.

Ellen Kelly, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

Herman Sacks, grand larceny; State Prison 5 years.

Charles J. Johnson, forgery fourth degree; State Prison 2 years.

James H. Dix, burglary third degree; not guilty.

Charles Mason, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

George Bennett, attempt at burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Oscar Crane, attempt at grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

Wm. Williams, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Wm. Corrigan, attempt at burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Owen Powell, burglary third degree; not guilty.

James Williams, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

David Adriance, attempt at grand larceny; Penitentiary 3 months.

Maria Tracey, assault with intent to steal; Penitentiary 1 year and fined $200.

John Williams, assault and battery; Penitentiary 1 year and fined $250.

Richard Abbott, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 1 year and 6 months.

John O'Keefe, grand larceny; Penitentiary 1 year.

Peter Cosgrove, attempted grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

Joseph Simpson, robbery in the first degree; State Prison 20 years.

James Dolan, robbery in the first degree; State Prison 20 years.

George Rouse, petit larceny; House of Reformation.

Henry Johnson, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 4 years.

Samuel L. Shafer, attempted grand larceny; suspended and discharged.

James Mitchell, burglary in the third degree; State Prison 4 years.

John Kiernan, forgery in the fourth degree; State Prison 1 year.

Thomas Clarke, forgery in the fourth degree; State Prison 1 year.

John Plunkett, grand larceny; not guilty.

John Cuffe, petit larceny from person: next term.

August Bosse, attempted burglary in the third degree; Penitentiary 1 year.

Joseph Johnson, robbery in the first degree; State Prison 20 years.

George Murray, robbery, first degree: State Prison 20 years.

Martin Callahan, grand larceny; not guilty.

James Gerraty, attempted burglary, third degree; State Prison, 2 years and 6 months.

Michael O'Sullivan, attempted burglary, third degree; State Prison, 2 years and 6 months.

William Brooks, burglary, second degree, State Prison, 10 years.

John Hosey, petit larceny; Penitentiary, 3 months.

Rennie Loeselle, petit larceny from person; State Prison, 5 years.

William Niewbner, assault and battery; Penitentiary, 3 months.

Adolph Jellier, petit larceny; Penitentiary, 3 months.

William Campbell, attempted grand larceny; State Prison, 2 years and 6 months.

Charles Henderson, petit larceny from person; State Prison, 4 years.

John O'Donnell, grand larceny; not guilty.

Gustav Younghaus, attempted burglary ithrd degree; Penitentiary 1 year and 6 months.

Henry Luther, assault intent to do bodily harm; next term.

Wm. Frampton, attempted grand larceny; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Isaac Sykes, petty larceny; suspended and discharged.

Wm. Boyle, petty larceny from person; State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

John Von Glahn, Bernard Steadman, petty larceny from person; not guilty.

Charles Rodgers, petty larceny from person; not guilty.

Michael Feeney, grand larceny; not guilty.

James Connery, George Williams, attempted burglary third degree; State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

RECAPITULATION.

The numbers of the various offences for which prisoners were arraigned for trial, and the degrees of guilt which they pleaded, are as follows:

Arson in the 1st degree	1	Attempt at grand larceny	35
Robbery in the 1st degree	4	Assault with dangerous weapon	2
Burglary 2d degree	1	Assault and battery with intent to kih	1
Burglary 3d degree	7	False pretences	2
Grand larceny	21	Receiving stolen goods	1
Manslaughter 4th degree	1	Assault with intent to steal	1
Forgery 4th degree	5	Assault with intent to do bodily harm	1
Assault and battery	5		
Petit larceny	8		
Petit larceny from person	9		
Attempt at burglary 3d degree	10		
Total			124

The manner in which the prisoners were disposed of, either upon their own pleading or after trial, is indicated by the sentences, &c., which follow:

State Prison for life	1	State Prison for 1 year	7
State Prison for 20 years	4	Penitentiary for 1 year and 6 months	1
State Prison for 10 years	1	Penitentiary 1 year and fined $250	1
State Prison for 5 years	8	Penitentiary 1 year and fined $200	1
State Prison for 4 years and six months	1	Penitentiary 1 year and fined $25	1
State Prison for 4 years	5	Penitentiary 1 year	8
State Prison for 3 years and 6 months	1	Penitentiary 6 months	5
State Prison for 3 years	3	Penitentiary 3 months	5
State Prison for 2 years and 6 months	29	House of Refuge	3
State Prison for 2 years	3	Suspended and discharged	13
State Prison for 1 year and 6 months	2	Acquitted	19
		To be tried next term	2
		Total	124

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THE ROYAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ROBBERY.

The adjourned examination in the case of ROBERT K. STERLING, who is charged with the felonious receipt of $5,000 worth of bonds alleged to have been stolen from the Royal Life Insurance Company, was resumed yesterday before the sitting Magistrate. Counsel for the accused cross-examined the principal witness, ROBERT J. WILES, who testified that a few days before the bonds were given him STERLING had asked him to see if such bonds could be sold, stating at the time that if anything was wrong with them it would be discovered at once. STERLING had said that he had received bonds before from the parties who gave him the bonds in question and found them all right. STERLING wanted the bonds sold at once because they could not be negotiated over the counter, and only at the Exchange Board if possible. STERLING wished a loan effected on the bonds instead of a sale. Witness understood that such bonds (1874) are seldom in the market, as they are considered better security than others. STERLING said he did not know what the irregularity consisted of. Witness had known STERLING for four years, and always considered him an honorable dealer. Witness had no knowledge that STERLING knew the bonds to be stolen. The Magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision. STERLING remains under $10,000 bail to await such decision.

EXCISE LAW.

THOMAS RYAN, No. 189 Chatham-street; JOHN F. YARICKE, No. 70½ James-street, and AUGUST IRWING, of No. 63 New-Bowery, were arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday for violating the Excise Law. They were held to bail in the sum of $300 each for trial at the General Sessions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

FREDERICK KERNS and MICHAEL P. MOUNT were arrested yesterday on charges of driving horses wholly unfit for service, being diseased and weak. Both the prisoners were held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ROBBED IN A STREET FIGHT.

On Tuesday evening an altercation occurred between some parties who were standing in front of the grocery-store corner of Laight and Greenwich streets, when the clerk of the store CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ by name, went out upon the sidewalk to see what was the matter. While watching the process of the fight he felt some one's hand in his pocket, and turning around observed a man running rapidly away. At the same time he discovered that his watch and chain were gone. He accordingly pursued the fugitive and overtook him after a long and tiresome chase, and then handed him over to an officer who took him into custody. Yesterday he was conveyed to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he gave his name as JOHN MATTHEWSON. He was committed for examination in default of bail.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF SHEEPSKINS.

A man named CHARLES SMITH was yesterday arraigned upon the charge of having stolen $150 worth of sheepskins from SETH NICKERMAN, of No. 4 East Broadway, in November last. It appears by the testimony that the prisoner worked for the complainant at the time and slept in the store, and that one morning he was missing and the property likewise. Afterwards, in the progress of his trial in Brooklyn for another offence, he admitted, it is said, that he had stolen the property above-mentioned. He was held for trial in default of bail.

THIRD DISTRICT JUDICIAL COURT—SMITH, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

On Thursday night at a late hour an officer noticed two men apparently engaged in endeavoring to force the door of the stables attached to the Boulevard Hotel, corner of Ninety-sixth-street and Broadway. He accordingly took them both into custody, and yesterday morning Mr. JOHN SIMMONS, proprietor of the hotel, appeared before Justice SMITH, at the Third District Judicial Court, and preferred a charge against them for attempt at burglary. The prisoners were committed for examination.

Very few cases have been taken to this Court during its two days' session, and most of these were for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Mr. JOHN J. RILEY, formerly attached to the Essex Market Police Court, acts in the capacity of clerk to Justice SMITH.

Arrest of a Burglar.

JOHN ORR, one of the persons who broke into the store of JOHN HUGHES, No. 303 Monroe-street on the night of the 19th of April, and, on being discovered, discharged a pistol at Mr. and Mrs. HUGHES, and escaped, was arrested on Thursday night, in the Bowery Theatre, by detective ROBERT CARR, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who has been looking for him for some time. ORR is well known to the police as a desperate character. Shortly after committing the burglary in Monroe-street, he entered a room and robbed a man of all his clothing, and on Sunday night following he committed another burglary. Officer CARR took him before the District-Attorney yesterday morning, and he was subsequently locked up in the Tombs.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORE EXPRESS SWINDLERS.—Mr. N. C. MILLER, manager of the Merchants' Union Express Company, at the corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, called upon Inspector DILKES yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters, and reported a new instance of the express messenger swindle. It appears that a man with a bustling manner called upon Mrs. CHARLES A. DENNY, at No. 140 President-street, Brooklyn, and presented a package purporting to come from the Merchants' Express office, addressed to her husband. The pretended messenger requested her to open the envelope and sign the receipt. The lady found a check for $1,900, dated Baltimore, and signed by one HENRY BARKER, who had added a short note on business matters. Believing the document to be genuine, Mrs. DENNY paid the messenger $6 80 as the express charge for insuring the safe delivery of the package, and only discovered the swindle when she arrived at her husband's place of business with the check and letter. The Police have been on the lookout for this sharper for some time, but he has so far eluded their vigilance. Ladies cannot be too careful about receiving packages or paying any charges made upon them by unknown persons, for business is not generally conducted in so loose a way.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, a well-known citizen, died in his eighty-third year, yesterday. He was born in this City, and until the infirmities of age abated his powers, was identified with the inception of almost every philanthropic effort. To the past generation his career was familiar, and the sterling qualities of his nature fully appreciated. He commenced life with moderate means, and, in connection with his brother, SAMUEL F. MOTT, successfully pursued what is now known as the domestic commission business, from which, many years ago, he retired with an ample fortune, believing that Christian moderation forbade large accumulations by individuals. His active energies and benevolent impulses, were then turned vigorously in the direction of public and private enterprises for the relief of the neglected, the poverty-stricken and the diseased. An efficient City Dispensary, the House of Refuge, Colored Orphan Asylum and Women's Hospital bear witness to his exertions in their behalf, while untold, but extended and judicious aid applied personally, will be missed by scores of deserving poor. Mr. MOTT was an active member of the Society of Friends (orthodox) and has left a noble record.

A GRAPHIC REPORT.—The entries made by Police Sergeants in the regular morning reports from their respective Precincts, are frequently amusing from their style and orthography. The following report made yesterday morning by Sergeant BURNS, of the Nineteenth Precinct forms a unique specimen:

False Friend: Roundsman Buckley's attention was called by Dr. Geo. W. Webster of 63 st., bet. 1st and 2d av., at 2 this A. M., stating that at 1 P. M., while riding in car No. 12, 3d ave. Co., he formed the acquaintance of a young man of pleasing manner, good dress and Black Moustache that insisted on seeing the doctor home. The doctor feeling pretty good, as he had indulged a little, permitted this freedom, but what was the end of this new friendship. it is easy told, that he who a watch would wair, two things must do—pocket his watch, and watch his pocket to, after leaving his home (the doctor) he found that the guard of his watch was cut and his gold watch gone, and stated had but just left him and went down First avenue. the roundsman started in pursuit, by no trace could be found of him."

FIRE IN MOTT-STREET.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 134 Mott-street, occupied by CHARLES FUNDHEIM as a grocery-store. The upper floors were occupied by several poor families, who were roused in time by Officer DUFFY, of the Sixth

continues easy, but not so abundant as on Thursday. The Treasury paid out an additional million of dollars to-day for May Interest. The Government hold, in actual ownership, about seventy-five millions of Gold, after providing for the May Interest, and it is not improbable that the Treasury Office here will be a seller through the present month, and to a liberal amount should the price seem to justify it. The Specie shipments by the European steamers to-morrow will embrace about $300,000 in double eagles, drawn from the Treasury Office to-day.

The market for Money is now working on the usual steady ease of the Spring and Summer months, and there is scarcely a variation from day to day worth reporting in the sales to or demand from the Brokers. The great dealers in the Public Funds are paying 4 ℔ cent. on Call, and other Brokers 5@6 ℔ cent. The Discount Brokers are able to place prime short paper at from 5½ to 7 ℔ cent.

The Public Funds of the United States are generally firm to-day, and the purchases and sales large of the 1862s and 1865s, ex May coupon, at 107¼@⅜ for the former, and 105⅞@106 for the latter. The Consolidated Bonds go off rapidly at 107½@⅝ ℔ cent., and the 6 ℔ Cents of 1881, both coupon and registered, are in demand, in view of the July coupon, at 110⅞@111 ℔ cent.

There is an interesting time this week, on the Stock Exchange on, the rising Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation. On the turn of the market there is, of course, a wide difference of opinion and action as between the *Bull* and *Bear* interests. The latter, so successful since January as they are supposed to have been, fight the general advance with much spirit, and on Erie Common Stock with considerable feeling—not unnatural after a run of 8@10 ℔ cent. against them from the figures of a week or two ago. To-day the fluctuations in this Stock were less violent than yesterday, and the pressure to put out contracts ahead less decided. On the Western list the recent short sellers are also being severely punished on Fort Wayne Stock. The price has rapidly advanced from 90 to 98 ℔ cent., and the Stock still in very limited supply on the Street. The short interest in Chicago & Rock Island, (another 10 ℔ cent Dividend Road,) is understood to be even heavier than it was on Fort Wayne; but the parties to these contracts, running down to 86@85¾ ℔ cent., have not yet taken serious alarm, although other buyers are paying 89½@90, and the Stock is in demand. In like manner the recent *short* sellers of New-York Central at 96@97 appear, for the moment, indifferent to the rise because it is less rapid, though scarcely less certain on this favorite security, than on Erie and Fort Wayne. The Northwest Stocks show much elasticity and are daily gaining in favor as likely to be included, and that prominently as last year, in the general bullish movement of the season. In Michigan Southern and Cleveland & Pittsburgh the bearish feeling continues apparently strong, though both Stocks have gained in price since Monday, after repeated and rather wide fluctuations. On the Miscellaneous list to-day, there is a further advance in the old Express Stocks and Western Telegraph, with a large cash demand for the latter. The Steamship shares are firm on Pacific and Atlantic. Canton Land Company and Boston Water Power steady. Reading shares were firm on the heavy Coal tonnage of the week, 90,000 tons over this road, which for the Spring of the year is almost unprecedented.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Gold Room strong; the Long Room of the Stock Exchange feverish on the Railways:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99⅞	Northwest	32¾	33¼
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅞	N. West Pref	61¾	62¼
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106¼	Rock Island	89	90¾
N. Y. Central	98½	98⅝	Fort Wayne	98¾	97⅞
Erie	63¾	63⅞	Pacific Mail	128	128
Hudson	96	96½	Quicksilver	29½	29⅝
Reading	103¾	104	W. U. Telegraph	41¼	42¼
Mich. Southern	68¼	68⅝	Mariposa Pref	2¼	20
Illinois Central	113¼	113¾	Ohio Certificates	2⅜	2
Pittsburgh	71⅝	72	American Gold	135⅝	136⅛
Tennessee 6s	63	64½	Bills on London	109⅝	109½

The following bids were made to-day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	1.52	5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅞
6 ℔ cent., 1868	104⅛	5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107¾
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	13⅜	5-20 coup., 1865, new issue	107¾
6 ℔ cent. reg. 1881	110½	5-20 reg. W. L., 1865	105⅞
6 sm'l coupon, 1881	110¾	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	110⅝	5 ℔ cent. coupon, 1874	103
6 end coupons, 1881	110⅝	5 end coupon, 1874	102
6-20 registered, 1862	105¾	10-40 reg.	98
5-20 coup., small	107½	10-40 500 & 1,000	99
5-20 500 & 1,000	107½	7 3-10 1st series	106¼
5-20 registered, 1864	105⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞
5-20 registered, 1865	105⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108⅛	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108	Virginia Coupon 6s	65
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Virginia ex c	45
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	North Carolina 6s	61¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c., 1872-75	103	North Carolina, new	60
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	North Carolina, n. bds.	45
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	Missouri 6s	94½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	102	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	98	Missouri, Pac. R. Is.	95
Indiana 5s	91¾	Connecticut 6s	100⅝
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	64		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120¾	American Exchange	111⅞
Manhattan	132	Bank of the Republic	114½
Mechanics'	117	Bank of North America	105
Union	116	Hanover	113
America	136	Irving	103½
Phenix	106	Metropolitan	125½
Tradesmen's	144½	Shoe and Leather	111
National	110	Corn Exchange	118
Merchants' Exch'ge	103	Continental	103
State of New-York	105	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	114	Park	142
Broadway	230	Fourth National	105
Ocean	100½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Lack. & West'n Bds.	95
N. Y. Cen. 1s, con. '76	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. Ecu. Bds.	61½
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101¾	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	98
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1864	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	90
Erie 7s 3d mort. R. Is.	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	N. J. Central 2d M.	98
Buf. & N. Y. 1st M. 1st M.	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84⅝
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s	102	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	99
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	89	Chi. & Alton Income	80
Mich. S. & N. I. s. F. d. 7s	95½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	40
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	108½	Chi. & Miss. 1st M.	84½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort.	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	73	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	92	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100
Chi. & N. W. Int'n B.	88	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n B.	92	Chi. & N. I. R.	94

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending April 17, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,128,814	Increase.. £11,962
Public deposits	5,398,266	Decrease.. 312,482
Other deposits	18,800,517	Decrease.. 245,043
Gov'nt securities	12,876,158	Increase.. 50,000
Other securities	18,523,872	Decrease.. 436,538
Notes unemployed	9,895,455	Decrease.. 53,690

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,447,000, being an increase of £217,395; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,387,514, showing an increase of £88,195 when compared with the previous return.

The New-York Gold Exchange Bank will hereafter receive deposits of gold and currency. Dealers with the Clearing Department can have their balances placed to their credit, if they wish, by notifying the Bank. We hope the Cashier, Mr. JACOB RUSSELL, will send his weekly averages of Specie and Deposits to the other Clearing-house, so as to keep the General Bank return as nearly complete as possible.

A notice appears in our advertising columns of a sale by auction on the 21st of May, by the Boston Water Power Company, of 1,200,000 feet of land from their estate adjoining the City of Boston.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,822,467 24; Payments, $5,059,293 05; Customs, $297,000; Gold Notes, $740,000; Balance, $106,566,247 02.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,292,697. The following is the summary of the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	440	$154,516	535	$217,476	385	$153,672
Man. of Cotton	558	193,774	282	77,929	476	161,800
Man. of Silk	167	184,818	65	71,265	197	179,632
Man. of Flax	360	165,74	212	78,166	186	82,632
Miscellaneous	409	126,754	95	22,835	3,047	52,381
Total	2,094	$825,026	1,300	$467,671	4,291	$609,398
		467,671				8,5,026
Total entered		$1,292,697	Total marketed			$1,425,424

The Erie Road—1866 and 1867.

From the New-York Tribune.

The Erie Railway Company earned, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866 ..... $14,596,413 09

Operating expenses	$10,853,140	
Rents	732,902	
United States taxes	300,814	
Taxes on real estate	246,935	
Interest	95,180	
Hire of cars	31,331	
Paid Pennsylvania Coal Company damage	98,005	12,358,307 00
Net income		$2,238,106 09
Interest on bonds	$1,631,073	
7 ℔ cent. on P. stock	567,304	2,298,377 00
Surplus		$39,729 09

The earnings in the year decreased $1,865,814. The expenses decreased in the same time $901,255, reducing the loss in net earnings to $964,559. The decreased traffic was $1,253,064 in passengers, and $664,898 in freights. The road has relinquished the Canandaigua branch to the Northern Central of Pennsylvania, 48½ miles, and has acquired the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh branch, 25⅝ miles. The road spent in construction in 1866, $1,634,853. The funded debt is stated at $24,429,920

Stock, Common	$16,574,360	
Stock, Preferred	8,536,910	25,111,210
Total stocks and funded debt		$47,541,130

The President is of opinion that the next annual report will show a more favorable state of things. Among the items to be saved are;

United States taxes	$250,000
Amount paid Pennsylvania Coal Co. in 1866..	98,000

In the item of fuel the savings now reach $2 per ton upon coal. The reduction in operating expenses for the first four months is reported to be $500,000, and the increase in gross earnings for April is stated at $100,000. Among the sources of increasing income is placed an item of $350,000 from the new Merchants' Union Express Company, and a full year's business from the Pennsylvania Coal Company at satisfactory rates, under a new contract.

Our neighbor is evidently thinking better of the Railway properties of the country than a few weeks ago, when they were rating 10 ℔ cent. lower in the market than at present. The annual report of the Erie Company, to the advance proof-sheets of which he has evidently had access, has not yet been issued in pamphlet form; but we have no reason to question the correctness of his figures as to 1866, or to doubt his most favorable prognostics—drawn from the traffic and economies of the first four months—as to the business of the new year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 3, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 2,887 bbls. Flour, 1,070 bags Corn Meal, 10,992 bushels Corn, 781 bushels Oats, 520 bushels Malt, 1,331 bbls. Pork, 314 pkgs. Cut Meats, 455 pkgs. Lard, 136 pkgs. Beef, and 899 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $8 62½ for Pots and (nominally) $13@$13 25 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in request at 40c.@41c. for yellow ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive but steady, including Adamantine at 19c.@22c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been quiet at unaltered prices.

COFFEE—Has been sparing y sought after at declining prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¾c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c. in gold, ℔ lb. Sales, 3,100 bags.

COTTON—Has been heavy and irregular in price. The demand has been moderate. Middling grades closed at 27c.@29c., ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales, against receipts of 1,067 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,178
Receipts last week	6,953
Receipts preceding week	8,405
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	297,013
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	533,552
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	225,571
Exports since Sept. 1	414,615
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Estimated stock on hand here	135,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,665,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,194,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	410,000

DRY GOODS—The only current demand of moment is for small lots for seasonable fabrics, which are not abundant, and which are quoted firm in price as a rule. An extensive offering of domestics at auction on Thursday elicited a spiritless competition, and resulted very unsatisfactorily for the owners, the prices realized in most instances running much below the actual cost of production. The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,292,697, including $825,026 entered for consumption direct, and $467,671 for warehousing. The amount of Foreign Dry Goods actually marketed this week has been $1,425,424 against $1,465,567 the preceding week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk request and quoted up again 15c.@25c. ℔ barrel, chiefly. Sales since our last have been in 16,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $10 90@$11 90; common to good Extra State at $12 25@$13 35; good to choice do., do. at $13 35@$14 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 10@$14 25 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$10 90 @11 90
Extra State	12 25 @14 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 25 @16 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 10 @14 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 30 @16 50
Extra Genesee	14 25 @16 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 25 @19 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at rising prices; sales have been reported at 500 bbls., at $12 85@$14 45 for ordinary to fair extra, and $14 50@$18 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand at $13 90@$16 50 for extra ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour continues in good demand at from $8@$9 ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $6 25 for Jersey; $6 35 for City, and $6 75@$6 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 4,100 bbls. and sacks, at $16 50@$17 25 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel on a fair inquiry, chiefly for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,500 bushels, including ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 72½@$2 80, and White California at $3 35@$3 50 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at a shade firmer prices, closing, however, in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 91,000 bushels, at $1 39½@$1 40, closing with sellers at $1 40 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 42 for Mixed Western, afloat; $1 33@$1 37½ for new Mixed Western, and $1 39 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in lively demand at an advance of 2c. a bushel. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 79c.@83½c. as extremes, and State at 86c.@88c. ℔ bushel; sales 141,000 bushels. Barley is quiet but firm. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 25@$1 26½, free, and 99c. in bond, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Rye is in good demand and dearer. Sales 42,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 62 for Western, and $1 65@$1 70 for Canada, free, and $1 67 for State, ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with April 30, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Wheat market during the past week has taken another extraordinary turn upward, and it has doubtless caused considerable surprise to many dealers in Eastern markets, but here it seems to be taken a good deal as a matter of course. The stock has been very much reduced, and is now only about 150,000 bushels, all kinds. This small amount allows holders to control the market very easily, and it probably would not be a very difficult undertaking to run up prices temporarily still higher. Some parties who sold options, deliverable this month, have been made to suffer. Notwithstanding this, there is now some disposition to sell for May delivery, and we note sales of about 25,000 bushels No. 2, at $2 67@$2 71. The receipts for the week have only averaged about 8,000 bushels ℔ day, which is just about equal to the local milling consumption. The estimates in regard to the quantity to arrive between this time and next harvest are all very low. Some say that there will not be over 1,200,000 bushels received. Others think that possibly 2,000,000 bushels may come in. Last year the receipts in May, June, July and August summed up about 4,700,000 bushels. The reports from the interior are that seeding has progressed as rapidly as the weather and the condition of the ground would permit. It is now thought that about three-fourths of the seeding is done. The season has been rather backward, and there are parties who state that on this account, under the most favorable circumstances, we are not likely to have a full average crop, as late seeding scarcely ever results favorably. It is, however, rather early to make predictions, or to form opinions in regard to what the crop will be. A larger breadth of land than usual, it is generally conceded, has been sown. The Winter Wheat crop in this State is reported to be looking well, but is smaller than for several years past. Owing to the sharp competition among the Lake Underwriters, the rates of Lake Insurance have reached very low figures. We quote at ¼ ℔ cent. on Wheat to Buffalo, and ½ ℔ cent. to Oswego. The stocks of Wheat at the Lake ports are estimated as follows: Milwaukee, 150,000 bushels; Chicago, 150,000; Toledo, 30,000 bushels; Cleveland, 5,000 bushels; Buffalo, 36,000 bushels; Oswego, 150,000 bushels; Ogdensburgh, 15,000 bushels. The quantity afloat on the Lakes for Buffalo is about 80,000 bushels; for Oswego, about 205,000 bushels; for Cleveland and Toledo, 50,000 bushels. A curious feature of the trade this year is the carrying of Wheat from New-York to Oswego and other Western points. The Inspection Reports for the week show that 9 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1; 91 car loads No. 2; 18 car loads No. 3, and 14 c r loads rejected. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce estimates the stock of Wheat in store at 151,366 bushels, against 500,000 bushels at corresponding time in 1866. The city mills drew from the elevators dur ng the past week 41,671 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 43,678 bushels, against 149,821 bushels for the same time last year. No clearances since the opening of navigation sum up as follows: To Buffalo, 76,072 bushels; to Oswego, 187,862 bushels; to Cleveland, 32,453; Port Colborne, 18,000; Ogdensburgh, 15,418; Saginaw, 8,000. The shipments by railroad during the week, 31,152 bushels. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ℔ bushel storage, at $2 85; No. 2 do. at $2 70; No. 3 do. at $2 53; rejected, at $2 26 ℔ bushel. The Flour market has ruled firm during the week, and prices have advanced in sympathy with Wheat, but the business is less active than millers and receivers could wish. Receipts of Flour for past week, 3,795 bbls. Shipments for week, 8,329. Freights to New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, $1 ℔ bbl.; to Boston, all rail, $1 10; to Portland, by Grand Trunk propellers, 90c.; to Boston, 90c.; to Buffalo, by propeller, 35c.@40c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in some demand at 19c.@19½c. for bags, and 22c.@22½c. for bagging.

HAY—North River bale has been quiet but steady at $1 85@$1 95 for shipping, and $2@$2 20 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and firm, including new at 30c.@65c.: old, 20c.@40c.; and foreign at 55c.@80c. ℔ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The inclemency of the weather the fore part of the week somewhat restricted the trade in Hops, but yesterday and to-day the dealings were on a somewhat more extended scale, and a better feeling prevailed toward the last than has existed for some time past. We anticipate a still better trade as soon as consumers and dealers generally, become more thoroughly convinced of the fact, that the present stock remaining unsold is now reduced to a point below that of any corresponding month of any preceding year within the memory of the trade, and that unless increased by importations, must fall short of the consumption. In this connection we cannot see why there should be any diversity of opinion respecting the future course of the trade, while it is already an established fact that the new growth is now being very much retarded by the backwardness of the season and the unfavorable condition of the ground, and that unless a more favorable change should soon come, the crop will not be in a condition to gather much before the 1st of October, thus leaving us yet a season of six months' brewing before the advent of the new growth, with a stock of desirable Hops now on hand of less than 4,000 bales."

HIDES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

HEMP—Has been inactive, yet held pretty firmly.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair demand at $3 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable and buoyant in price.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately dealt in at $1 70 for common and $2 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in rather better request and held firmly. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The market has been quiet during the week. The sales of Clear Pine have been chiefly made below our highest rates. Stock, as usual at this season, is not well assorted, but is in fair supply. Our accounts from the West continue without any change in previous advices; plenty of buyers, with Lumber not to be had at present. Hold rs are firm in their views, and those whose wants are pressing cannot get their orders filled, at some points, at last year's prices. The rates of freights are unchanged. To New-York $1 50 ℔ M.; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $1 75@$2; Norwich and Middletown, $2 50; Hartford, $3; Providence and Fall River, $3; Philadelphia, $3 50@$4 50; Baltimore and Washington, $6; Richmond and Petersburgh, $6@$7."

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba, at 43c.@57c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@73c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $3 50@$3 62½; Rosin at $2 87½@$9 50 to 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at former quotations, including Crude Whale at 75c.@78c.; Bleached Whale at 90c.@92½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Rules dull and heavy at 15½c.@16c. for Crude; 24c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and heavy in price to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 37½, for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 cash and regular way; $22@$22 25 for one-year old Mess; $19@$19 50 for Prime, the latter rate for extra, unin-pected; $22 12@$22 25 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders and 12c.@13¼c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request and dearer; sales 385 boxes at 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Rib 10¾c. @10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, and 12¾c. for short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard is improving; sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Small lots of very choice bring higher prices. Beef continues in request at previous rates. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 365 bbls. Tierces. Beef rules dull and heavy; sales 200 at $32 75@$33 50 for Prime Mess. Beef Hams are in rather better request at $40@$42 ℔ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@27c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in some request at 10c.@18c. ℔ lb. We quote:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ℔ lb	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	@30
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	@28

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State dairies, ℔ lb	@30
Good to fine State dairies, ℔ lb	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	@25
Common to fair State, ℔ lb	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ℔ lb	@12

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	@10
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb	@14

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in, including Carolina at $10 25@$11 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in slack request, and depressed in price.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castiles at 17¾c.@18¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c.; and Family, 11c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention, at steady rates. Sales since our last 2,370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10c.@12¾c., and 180 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c. @11¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 13c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 11⅞c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 143,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 73,500 lbs. Grease ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in more active demand, and sales have been reported of 620 hhds. Kentucky at 4¼c.@19¼c., and 675 cases Seed Leaf part at from 6c. @11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately inquired for at former quotations.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, part at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 11s. 6d.; and by steamer 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow 7,500 bush. Corn, by steamer, on p. t. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with Petroleum, at 5s., if to any port in the United Kingdom, and 5s. 6d.@6s. for Continental ports, ℔ bbl. For Bremen, 75 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d., and 150 tons Oil Cake at 15s. ℔ ton. For the Baltic, a Danish brig, with Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 3, 1867.

MEATS.

Supplies of fresh meats seem more liberal this week, and the dealers are less exacting as to the price; many of them condescending to yield a little from recent extreme figures. The demand, however, is quite moderate, and a further reduction will be necessary to satisfy the expectations of consumers in this important particular. Lamb is quoted much lower, on an increased supply.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	$ 23	@ 28
Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb	16	@ 22
Beef, round, ℔ lb	16	@ 22
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	16	@ 22
Mutton, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	30	@ 35
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	14	@ 20
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb	25	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Lamb, spring, ℔ quarter	1 25	@3 50
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	15	@ 25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	10	@ 15
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	20	@ 28
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	20	@ 26
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@4 50
Pork, joints, ℔ lb	14	@ 17
Pork steaks, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Pork, corned, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Bacon, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Hams, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Shoulders, ℔ lb	14	@ 17
Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	15	@ 22
Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	10	@ 14
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	30	@ 35
Veal, fillets, ℔ lb	30	@ 35
Veal, loins, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Sausages, country made, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Lard, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Suet, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Haslets, each	6	@ 18
Hearts, each	25	@ 40
Sweet Breads, ℔ dozen	2 50	@4 00
Tripe, ℔ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

A light business has been reported in this line at our revised quotations.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ℔ lb	$ 38	@ 40
Chickens, ℔ lb	24	@ 30
Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair	1 75	@2 50
Ducks, ℔ lb	30	@ 35
Ducks, Brant, ℔ pair	1 12	@1 50
Ducks, Broadbill, ℔ pair	60	@ 75
Geese, ℔ lb	20	@ 24
Pigeons, squab, ℔ pair	87	@1 25
Pigeons, wild, ℔ dozen	2 50	@3 50
Plover, ℔ dozen	3 25	@4 00
Rabbits, ℔ pair	50	@ 75
Snipe, English, ℔ dezen	3 25	@4 00
Turkeys, ℔ lb	25	@ 33

FISH.

The supply is not very liberal this week. Shad are quite sparingly offered at unusually high prices for the season, thus checking the consumption. The general trade is barely an average one.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ℔ lb	$ 20	@ 30
Blackfish, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Carp, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Catfish, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Clams, ℔ doz	30	@1 00
Cod, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Codfish, steak, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Cod, dried, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Eels, ℔ lb	15	@ 25
Flounders, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Haddock, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Halibut, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Herrings, fresh, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Herrings, smoked, ℔ dozen	37	@ 50
Lobsters, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Oysters, ℔

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA. LA SOMNAMBULA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SHAMROCK, THE FLOWER OF ERIN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish Life.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PEEP O'DAY BOYS. Characters by Edmund Falconer, W. H. Whalley, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Mr. J. M. Ward, Mr. A. W. Fenno, Mr. Humphrey Bland and a full cast.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY and THE YANKEE DUELLIST. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. $50,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. DON JUAN DEL JONARIO. THE HURDLE ACT ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO, EL NINO EDDIE. THE CHILD WONDER. ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA and THE MAN ABOUT TOWN. Characters by Grimn, Christy, Burbank, Boyce and Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. CINDERELLA, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S ENTERTAINMENT. TIM-ID YOUNG MAN, TWO PEOPLE AT ONCE, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have important intelligence by Atlantic Telegraph respecting the Luxemburg question. A dispatch dated May 2 announces that considerable uneasiness was felt in commercial circles respecting the result of the approaching Peace Conference in London, but that Lord DERBY was confident that the peace of Europe would be maintained. A later dispatch states that Baron MOUSTIER, French Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced yesterday in the Corps Legislatif, that the plan of negotiations agreed upon assured the preservation of peace. Another dispatch conveys the important intelligence that Prussia has formally accepted the neutralization of Luxemburg.

The British Ministry have been defeated in a division on the Reform Bill, and have accepted the amendment carried by the Liberal Party. The Government intended to prevent the Reform Demonstration advertised to be held next Monday in Hyde Park, but has at length withdrawn its prohibition.

An insurrection had broken out in Catelonia. No particulars are given.

Saxony has adopted the new Constitution for the North German Confederation.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. N. P. SEWELL, one of the proprietors of the Howard House, in Baltimore, was out riding with his wife on Thursday, and when near the Northern Central Railway the horse became frightened at a passing train of cars. Mr. SEWELL alighted, leaving his wife in the buggy, and caught the horse by the head. A shrill whistle from the locomotive caused the horse to plunge in such a manner that Mrs. SEWELL jumped from the vehicle, and thereby dislocated her right shoulder. Mr. SEWELL was thrown some distance, breaking the larger bone of his right leg below the knee and bruising him severely.

The money stolen from the railroad office at Gosport, Ind., and the clothing of WILLIS MCMINNIWAY, the murderer of JOHN S. JOHNS, the telegraph operator,, were found buried under an ash hopper in MCMINNIWAY'S yard. The money and clothing were bloody. Another man who is implicated in the murder has been arrested. It is feared the citizens of Gosport will organize a tribunal with Judge Lynch for Judge, and hang the accused. MCMINNIWAY is a citizen of Gosport, and had been in the habit of assisting JOHNS (the victim) in loading freight and collecting freight bills.

A farmer named ALFRED HOYT, living near Dundas, Minn., on Monday last killed his neighbor, JOSIAH STANFORD, with an ax, almost severing his head from his body and cutting off both hands. HOYT then proceeded to the house and attempted to murder Mrs. STANFORD, but she evaded him until her two sons rescued her and seized the murderer. HOYT says he is glad he killed the old man, and is only sorry that he did not kill the old woman. A quarrel respecting cattle running at large was the cause.

Several extensive fires are reported as having occurred in different parts of the country yesterday. In Chicago the Merchants' Hotel was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $150,000; insurance $50,000. At Fond du Lac, Wis., the Lewis House and ten other buildings were burned—loss $50,000. At Cincinnati a large soap and candle factory was destroyed—loss $125,000.

The United States flagship *Susquehanna* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, after a passage of six days from Cape Haytien. She reports that the yellow fever has broken out there. One seaman on board the *Susquehanna* had died of it, and she has seven cases, very mild, now on board. The disease has been checked, and all will probably recover.

A severe frost was experienced throughout portions of Ohio on Thursday night. At Cleveland the water froze to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. At several points on the lake shore the peach trees are injured. No damage is reported in the interior of the State. It is hoped that the grain crops and fruits generally are not badly damaged.

JOSEPH NANCE, a boy 16 years of age, was arrested for robbing the mail a few days since in Clinton County, Missouri. He was employed as a mail-carrier between Haynesville and Plattsburgh. The papers taken from the mail-bag [illegible] found on his person. He confessed to have been extracting money from the mail for several months past.

The recent earthquake in Missouri was more severe at Oregon, Holt County, than at any other place. Several chimneys toppled over, goods fell from shelves and plastering was jarred down. The Circuit Court was in session at the time, but witnesses, jurymen, lawyers and everybody became demoralized and a stampede was the consequence. Some fell down stairs, while others were unable to get down at all. One man jumped out of a second-story window, but came off unhurt.

The laboring classes of Chicago have caused almost a general suspension of business by leaving their work and insisting upon the adoption of the eight-hour system. A mob of workmen have visited various shops and intimidated those who desired to work, and closed workshops that were open. A number of the rioters have been arrested. The Mayor has issued a proclamation asking the mob to disperse.

The tannery of Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, at Groton Junction, burned on Monday, was insured as follows: Howard, $2,000; Suffolk, $2,000; Eliot, $4,000; Neptune, $4,000; New-England, $2,200; National, $2,200; Shoe and Leather, $5,000; Prescott, $6,000; Washington, $3,000; Firemen's, $3,000; Royal, $1,500; total, $34,900.

It is announced as a matter to be wondered at that there were no murders committed in Memphis on Thursday night. On Wednesday night a planter named SMITH WILSON, residing near Memphis, while talking to his wife in the evening, was shot dead by some one who fired at him through the window. No clue to the murderer.

Two men named SIMMONS and PATTERSON, living near Mitchellsburgh, Ky., received thirty-nine lashes each on Saturday last, in accordance with the sentence pronounced against them by Judge Lynch. They were also forced to leave the county. They were suspected of one or two murders, but were punished for general depravity.

The iron-moulders belonging to the Union at Ironton, Ohio, are on a strike. Yesterday a few of the moulders went to work, when the strikers tried to run them out of town. A fight ensued, during which CHARLES LEVERAU, one of the strikers, was killed.

Three young men, traveling agents, or "drummers," as they are called, connected with Boston and New-York houses, have been arrested for alleged connection with the murder of the man FITZGIBBENS, at Montpelier, Vt., last Wednesday evening.

Four men were arrested at Fort Wayne on Wednesday for having robbed and attempted to murder a citizen named FIEGLE. An excited mob soon gathered around them, and the prisoners were conveyed into the country by the officers and hidden to save them from being lynched.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July in Boston have voted to dispense with the customary procession, the city dinner, and fireworks in the evening. There will be a review of militia, however, on the Commons.

The Mayor of Louisville, in his message to the Common Council, states that the population of the city has increased from 80,000 to 145,000 during the past two years.

President JOHNSON and other distinguished persons are to be invited to be present at the inauguration of the Clay statue, at Louisville, on the 30th of May.

In the case of JOSEPH LESLIE, tried at Dayton, Ohio, for the murder of Miss MIRANDA CAYLOR, in August last, the jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Yesterday morning Mr. JAMES YATES, of Bickersville, N. J., killed his little grandchild, aged 8 years, with a hatchet, and then went to his own house and hung himself in a room.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has been ordered to the command of the Northwest Military District, which embraces Oregon, Washington Territory and Montana.

Gen. WILCOX has prohibited H. RIVES POLLARD from delivering his lecture on "The Chivalry of the South," at Lynchburgh, Va.

Gen. POPE has appointed FOSTER BLODGETT Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.

LOCAL NEWS.

During the April Term of the Court of General Sessions 124 cases were disposed of. The State Prison received one prisoner for life, four for 20 years each, one for 10 years, eight for 5 years each, one for 4 years and 6 months, five for 4 years each, one for 3 years and 6 months, three for 3 years each, twenty-nine for 2 years and 6 months each, three for 2 years each, two for 1 year and 6 months each, seven for 1 year each. The Penitentiary received one for 1 year and 6 months, one for one year and a fine of $250, one for 1 year and a fine of $200, eight for 1 year each, five for 6 months each, five for 3 months each, one was fined $25, three were sent to the House of Refuge, nineteen were acquitted, thirteen were suspended and discharged, and two were laid over to the next term. One hundred and five of the whole number were charged with stealing.

JOHN ORR, charged with committing a burglary in Monroe-street, on the night of the 19th of April, and known to the Police as a most desperate character, was arrested on Thursday night by officer ORR, of the Thirteenth Precinct, in the Bowery Theatre.

The Commission on Life Saving Inventions met yesterday. A number of highly interesting apparatus and devices were exhibited and explained, and afterward referred to their appropriate departments. A paper was read on the construction of steam boilers and the causes of their explosion.

NATHANIEL OAKLEY was taken before United States Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, charged with having in his possession plates for counterfeit fifty cent currency. He was held for further examination.

A decree of divorce has just been granted in New-York Common Pleas, at Special Term, Judge BRADY presiding, in the case of GRATTAN vs. GRATTAN.

Breadstuffs continued in brisk request yesterday at a further general advance in prices. Lard and Bacon were firmer and in more demand. Sugars were quite freely dealt in. Cotton was depressed and declining. The changes in other articles were not important. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Prices of beef cattle seem to be rather on the decline. The number reported at Hudson City for the weekly supply is 1,487, all of which are sold at prices ranging from 14c.@18c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few extras were sold as high as 18c. ℔ lb. Very few cattle were sold for less than 14c. ℔ lb. The supply of Sheep is light, only 2,700 having been received for the weekly supply. Prices ranged from 7c.@10½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Extras, 9c.@10½c. Fair to good Sheep 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. The arrivals of Swine are light and prices temporarily firm. Fair Swine sell readily at 8c. ℔ lb., live weight. Inferior Hogs bring only 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight.

More Vague Reports on the European Difficulty.

It was not unreasonable to hope that we had got some degrees outside of the realm of speculation in estimating the bearings of the European difficulty.

A Cable telegram, however, which appears elsewhere, this morning, would seem to disappoint whatever expectation of that sort may have been formed. Four days ago, there came the distinct assurance that the assent of the rival Powers had not only been obtained to the proposition for a Conference, but that the essential points which were to form the basis of a settlement had been formally outlined and definitely agreed to. France was not to enlarge her present boundaries; the Fortress of Luxemburg was to be dismantled; the political condition of the Duchy was to be ascertained and settled by the assembled representatives, and the Powers represented were to charge themselves with the task of giving effect to the provisions of the treaty, and maintaining these provisions inviolate.

This view of the progress made toward a pacific adjustment was amply confirmed by a dispatch from London which reached New-York early on Tuesday morning. On the previous day, Lord STANLEY made the official statement in the House of Commons that the proposal for a peace conference had been accepted by both France and Prussia. Yet immediately on the back of this came the bewildering announcement that the silence of King WILLIAM of Prussia, in presence of the Diet, was causing uneasiness throughout Europe; and yet another telegram the same day repeating, in effect, the statement as to the ominousness of the King's silence. Next there comes, in spite of the foreboding character of these dispatches, the news that the day for the meeting of the Conference had been fixed, followed almost instantly by the telegram published yesterday, giving the 7th instead of the 12th of the present month as the opening day—an assurance, one would suppose, sufficient to dispel any doubts as to the *bona fides* of either of the contestants in submitting their case to a European council. Not so, however. Those not entirely hardened in their indifference to any and all kinds of political news reported by the Cable, can hardly help being more or less confounded to read again this morning that an uneasy financial feeling has once more broken out, both in London and on the European continent, as to the prospects of the Conference; and that no less authority than Lord DERBY throws discredit on the reported basis of settlement, while struggling to uphold his faith in the possibility of the Conference being able to reach a pacific solution of the difficulty.

Where these vague dispatches about an "uneasy financial feeling"—a phrase stereotyped till it has become peculiarly offensive—originate, it is impossible to say. What we know is that their very vagueness tends more or less to excite the money market here. That was at least the temporary effect yesterday. And as long as the public mind can be kept confused by throwing everything bearing upon the European problem into the region of conjecture, financial uneasiness will continue to be felt. If that is the real object aimed at in dubious dispatches, they serve to some extent the purpose intended.

The Future of Political Parties.

True to its partisan instincts and interests, the *World* treats our statement, that political parties always become moderate, tolerant and conciliatory on the eve of a Presidential election, as a confession of special guilt on the part of the Republican Party. Taking this as its text, it renews for the hundredth time its stereotyped charges of insincerity and hypocrisy against that party, and winds up with its old appeal to reinstate the Democrats in power.

What we said on this point is true of all parties, and applies to the Democracy with quite as much force as to the Republicans. When any party is about to enter upon a sharp contest for the possession of power, it seeks to strengthen itself,—to increase the number of its advocates,—to broaden its basis and bring as many to its support as possible. It aims to conciliate favor, not to repel it. It seeks to gain those who are doubtful or hesitating over to its side—not to drive them away. Hence it avoids sharp points of difference in its own ranks, and keeps in the back ground or ignores wholly questions and issues likely to create dissent and dissatisfaction in its own ranks.

This is quite as true of Democrats as of Republicans. Immediately after last Fall's elections, when the Republican Party was triumphant and strong, confiscation, impeachment, coercion of the States in regard to suffrage, were vigorously pressed upon the party and the country. As the public did not respond very heartily to these exactions, they began to be less eagerly made,—and, with every month that intervenes between this and the Presidential canvass, these issues will be deemed less and less important by the party. The Democrats are in the same fix. The "consistent Democrats,"—those who adhere to their old platform and stand by the party as it existed before and through the war,—still assert the doctrine of paramount State Rights,—still uphold the cause of Slavery,—still deny the right of coercion,—and still assert, as valid and unimpaired, all the rights enjoyed by the Southern States before the war. But this is not the platform on which they will go into the Presidential canvass. They will trim their sails to catch the breeze. *Their* tendency will be, as indeed it now is, toward "moderation, toleration and conciliation" on all these points. They will do everything in their power to make the world forget that they were ever the champions of Slavery, or the virtual allies of the rebellion. And they will be just as sincere, and entitled to just as much credit in all this, as are other political parties under similar circumstances—and no more.

The fact is, the action and character of political parties is not a question of sincerity at all. It is not decided by the motives of individuals or of masses. It is decided and shaped by the necessities of the case,—by the dominant public sentiment. Any party will go just so far in pushing the schemes and policy of its extreme men, as the people will permit it to go, and it cannot go any further. The Republican Party has fallen under the control of its extremists and ultraists within the last two years, to a greater extent than any party that has preceded it,—because circumstances gave them an extraordinary degree of influence and power. The party has been entirely free from those checks and restraints which usually keep political parties on their good behavior. In the first place, ten or twelve Southern States,—States which were always conservative, have been excluded from all voice and influence in the politics of the nation; and the Republican Party has not felt the pressure, political or moral, which they would have exerted. Then the Democratic Party so far forfeited popular confidence during the war, that it lost its influence to a very great degree, and ceased to be formidable in any respect. And the passions engendered by the war,—the griefs, resentments, fears and anxieties to which its vicissitudes had given birth, had not had time to cool, nor were they allayed by the action of the Southern States, or by the declarations and efforts of the Democratic Party in the North. These circumstances combined to give the extreme men in the Republican Party undue sway in its councils, and to deprive what would have been, under other conditions, very potent counteracting influences, of their natural and desirable weight. The result has been what we see. The political machine has worked very much as a steam engine works when deprived of its "governor."

The *World* closes its criticism with what is the main object of all its comments, an appeal for the overthrow of the Republicans, and the reinstatement of the Democratic Party in power. It says:

"It being thus demonstrated that the professions of the Republican Party in the elections are no criterion of its policy, how can the TIMES, or how can anybody, regard the moderation which *many of the Republican leaders will simulate* in the Presidential election as any guarantee against advanced and aggressive Radicalism, *if they elect their candidate?* It is by trusting such professions, made only to be belied, that the country has been led on, step by step, to its present distracted condition. That the Republican Party will rest in their present achievements if they get a new lease of power is contrary to every probability founded either on the genius of the party, the character of its leaders, or its history up to this time. *What Sumner and Wendell Phillips demand today will be the practical policy of the party eighteen months hence if* THEY *carry* THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION."

If "*they*" carry the election all this is true. But the "tendency toward moderation" of which we have spoken, renders it probable, in our judgment, that "*they*" will not carry the election. This moderation is not "simulated." It is a genuine, natural, advancing sentiment, and promises to control the action of the Republican Party. It will prevent the nomination of SUMNER, or PHILLIPS or BUTLER, or any man of kindred sentiments and temper,—and will secure it for some man of broader views and a more tolerant spirit. Suppose, for example, it should become so strong as to compel or induce the Republican Party to nominate Gen. GRANT:—does the *World* suppose that, in case of *his* election, what SUMNER and PHILLIPS demand would be the practical policy of the party?

Parties and Party Papers.

The *Tribune* protests, with upturned eyes and the most sanctimonious face it can command for the occasion, that it has none but the purest motives and the most honorable intentions in its efforts to hold up the TIMES, its business and its Editor to public detestation and distrust. Perhaps not. We do not care a straw what its motives may be. Every dastardly, mean-spirited and venomous act generally seeks to cloak itself from the contempt all men naturally feel for it, under protestation of pure motives and noble intentions. Pecksniff was a model of the men who deal in such complacent declarations of the pre-eminent purity which prompts their basest and meanest actions. But we desire the *Tribune* to understand that we shall not allow its unjust and unprovoked assaults to pass unrebuked, however high and holy may be its motives in making them.

It now sums up its impeachment of the political action of the TIMES thus:

"The TIMES, for example, did formerly coincide with the Republican Party. It now sees fit to favor that party's adversaries, as it had a perfect right to do. What it has no right to do is to use its position and prestige as a Republican journal to injure the great party it has fully resolved to desert and (if possible) destroy; and it is precisely this that we complain of.

In the political canvass of 1866, the influence of the TIMES was given to the Anti-Republican combination which was formed at Philadelphia in July. Even after it professed to accept and support the Republican nominees in our State, it slurred them on every opportunity, sneered at what it charged was their purpose to win the votes of the Fenians, supported the candidate for Congress of the Hoffman Democracy in the district last represented by its Editor, and did more to swell HOFFMAN'S vote in City and State than if it had squarely supported him. Yet the Editor, on resuming his seat in Congress thereafter, claimed nevertheless admission to the Republican caucuses, precisely as though he had not been rowing all Summer with DOOLITTLE, DIXON and COWAN."

It is true that "the TIMES *did* formerly coincide with the Republican Party,"—more fully than it does now:—but it is not true that it "favors that party's adversaries." It does not support their organizations, their candidates, or favor their attempts to regain power. The TIMES has a right to use whatever "position and prestige" it may enjoy to forward any object it deems desirable, and to injure or destroy any party it deems hostile to the public welfare,—just as the *Tribune* had a right to use its "position and prestige as a Republican journal" to uphold the principles of secession in 1861,—to urge a speedy peace in 1863, to secure payment to the South of $400,000,000 for their slaves, or to press any other principle and policy which it deems conducive to the public interest. The Editor of every independent newspaper has a right, and is in duty bound, to inculcate such principles and urge such action as he deems wise and expedient; his subscribers are the only parties who can properly protest against his exercise of that right,—and that only by ceasing to pay for his paper. And the *Tribune's* assertion that the TIMES "has fully resolved to desert and (if possible) destroy" the Republican Party, is simply one of those audacious and insolent falsehoods which no man of less high-toned motives than its Editor would ever venture upon, and which none but he can surpass.

The influence of the TIMES in the political canvass of 1866 was given to the Republican Party and its candidates. It refused, distinctly and peremptorily, to support the "Anti-Republican combination formed at Philadelphia." It did not "slur" the Republican nominees in this State. But it *did* sneer at and denounce, as a most unprincipled piece of trickery, the shameless attempt of Republicans in Congress and elsewhere to "win the Fenian vote," by means which Republicans themselves did not hesitate to admit were utterly discreditable to the party; and it will do the same thing again whenever the attempt is renewed.

It supported as the candidate for Congress in the Sixth District one who had never been anything but a Republican,—whose every political act in the Legislature had commanded the *Tribune's* indorsement, who was nominated by a regular Republican Convention, and who received a majority of the Republican votes in the District. Whether the TIMES could or could not have "swelled HOFFMAN'S vote in the City," is a matter of opinion. There are a good many people who differ from the *Tribune* on this point,—and among them, we venture to say, are Gov. FENTON and Mayor HOFFMAN himself.

The Editor of the TIMES *did* claim "admission to the Republican caucuses,"—and the claim was admitted by the Republican members. "DOOLITTLE, DIXON and COWAN," supported openly the Democratic nominations in their respective States. The Editor of the TIMES opposed, resisted and strove to defeat them. These are facts which neither the *Tribune's* assertions, nor the holiness of its intentions in making them, can possibly expunge from the record.

The *Tribune* may rest assured that we shall continue to support the Republican Party so long as we deem its ascendency, in spite of its errors, on the whole better for the country than that of any party arrayed against it. That, in our judgment, is the case at present. Whether it will always continue to be so, depends mainly on the action of the party itself. When it ceases to be so, we shall cease to support it. And meantime we shall continue to expose its errors, and to urge upon it the adoption of what we deem to be wise and wholesome counsels, just as freely as if our course met the *Tribune's* approbation, and with a good deal more confidence that we are right in so doing.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Impeachment Committee is again in session, and we have the stereotyped announcement that "several important witnesses have been called." They have been "called" very often, but to very little purpose. This whole impeachment movement is an outrage and a scandal. It has been set on foot in utter contempt of every principle of justice, and is prosecuted without the slightest regard to personal rights or common decency. Usually an impeachment, or indictment of any sort, proceeds upon definite allegations of crime; but here it is set on foot to see if possibly some charge of crime may not be made. Usually no testimony is admitted but that which is pertinent to the case and from actual witnesses of the acts alleged to have been committed;—but here the wildest and most absurd hearsay is taken as evidence, and no regard whatever is paid to the legal maxims which hold all men innocent until they are proved guilty. The whole affair is an unscrupulous, malevolent crusade against the President, having its origin in political and personal disappointment, and for its object the accomplishment of party purposes, attainable in no other way. It is destined to react seriously on those who have made themselves responsible for it.

There is a disquieting rumor circulating in London that the Prince of Wales also is about to rush at book-making. He is now said to be laboring upon a work giving an account of his great tour through the United States. The subject is one about which the inchoate King is said to be particularly fond of talking, and about which he grows uncommonly eloquent. It will not be without interest to the public in this country to learn from his royal lips exactly how he viewed the reception at the Battery, the scenes with FERNANDO WOOD and the City Hall Fathers, the ride up Broadway, the great ball in the Academy of Music, the reception by BUCHANAN at Washington, the squabble at Richmond, and so on through all the details of his wonderful tour in the United States—not to speak of his startling experiences in Canada. We venture to say that the gallant young Prince's book will find more readers than the book recently printed by his royal mother.

It is said that after Marshal BAZAINE made his speech to the Mexican notables announcing the withdrawal of the French Army, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN exclaimed with vehemence: "They are placing me between disgrace and death—my selection is made." Unfortunate Prince!

Dr. CUMMINGS has recently published a book about "The Last Woe." He thinks he knows what it is. He is mistaken. When he wrote his book he had not seen the Newark *Courier*. That tremendous sheet has opened a vial of wrath a good deal ahead of anything spoken of in the Apocalypse. To be sure it is only political, but then it is very tremendous. He calls loudly, fervently, like one crying in the wilderness, for the extinction of such sheets as the Springfield *Republican*, NEW-YORK TIMES, Cincinnati *Commercial* and kindred journals which do not deserve the favor of "true" Republicans. And demands that the entire Republican Press shall "make continual war upon them" and blot them out forever. "At all events," it declares, "*we* shall do *our* part in tearing the masks from the faces of these wolves in sheep's clothing." That's right. Act well your part, there all the honor lies. The *Courier* is a great institution—for New-Jersey.

A Boston paper, mentioning the fact that WENDELL PHILLIPS had eulogized somebody who has recently died in that city, adds: "He earns his eulogy who gets it from our great orator." This is true—but he earns it, the writer might have added, by echoing the opinions and aiding the special objects of the "great orator" himself. No man gets praised by Mr. PHILLIPS who does not agree with him in opinion—and any man who does, no matter what may be his general character, ability, or acquirements, gets praise of the most fulsome sort. We never knew a man of equal ability who carries this narrowness and bigotry to the same extent as Mr. PHILLIPS. The man who concurs with his opinions—who works in his direction—who echoes his sentiments, shares his likings, his resentments and his ambitions, is eulogized as among the great ones of the earth, without the slightest regard to anything else. The man who differs from him in these respects, is summarily set down as among the basest and weakest of mankind.

According to present appearances every member of our Convention for revising the State Constitution will go into that body entirely free from committals of any sort. Neither political party has taken ground on any subject whatever—except on the single point of negro suffrage. The Republican Convention declared itself in favor of striking out the word "white" and placing both races on a footing of absolute equality. Neither party has taken ground for or against an elective judiciary—for or against the election of State officers, or on either side of any of the changes which the interests of the State require. In some respects this may be an advantage. It leaves each member free to exercise his own judgment. But the Republicans, having a majority of the Convention, will be held responsible for its action, whatever it may be.

We see that an attempt is made in Paris to revive the dramas of VICTOR HUGO, who has been so long an exile from France that some of his most popular productions are well-nigh forgotten there. There is something wonderfully heroic in the determination with which this gifted man perseveres in his lonely life upon one of the smallest islands of the English Channel. His genius never shone more brilliantly than in some of the works he has produced in his new abode. Every peculiarity of the life he leads, and the scenery by which he is surrounded, is wrought into material for his new creations. Why do not some of our publishers reprint that most striking and wonderful of his recent productions in which, under the general title of *William Shakespeare*, he discourses of the poets of all ages and of all the great geniuses who have ever illumined the world? It is one of the most remarkable of his works, and though it lacks the interest and stir of a novel, it could not fail to find a very large circle of admiring readers.

Without knowing anything about the facts of the case, we venture to hope that the *Nation* and the *Round Table* have succeeded in establishing themselves as permanent and successful periodicals. They both deserve success, and our periodical literature greatly needs just such journals as they are trying to become. Both are able, dignified and conscientious. We sometimes differ in opinion from both of them, but that is a matter of little consequence. They will both do good, even when they are wrong. The *Nation* is independent and fearless in the expression of its opinions, and in rebuking whatever it deems unworthy and unfair, to a degree which ought to shame our religious weeklies, especially, into repentence and reform. It has strong, well-considered articles on all leading topics, which invariably throw light on the subjects discussed and aid in attaining right conclusions, even where they do not themselves reach them. It needs more variety and scope to command success, and the same remark applies to the *Round Table*. But both are excellent papers and deserve success.

The papers are circulating the report that BOOTH has ordered a crown "of solid gold" to play *Richard* in. This is a fair specimen of the quackery by which the drama is overdone and over-burdened now-a-days. Will he play the character any better because his mimic crown is of "solid gold?" Will this add anything to the merit of the performance—to the truth and genius with which the character of the crook-backed King, as presented by SHAKESPEARE, will be reproduced on the stage? But truth, fidelity and completeness of representation have come to be secondary matters altogether on the stage. Fine dresses, real jewels, personal admiration, all take precedence of histrionic talent, and are the only things really essential to the favor of managers or the applause of the public. It is a pity that actors of real merit will lend themselves to what they must feel to be the charlatanry of the profession. They forget that whatever degrades the profession itself, degrades them with it.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose annual report we published yesterday, though new to this country, is one which deserves public sympany and support. The movement is one which may very easily be overdone and made ridiculous,—and the officers of the Society will do well to be on their guard against this danger. It is not easy to awaken much public sympathy for the animals fed to Mr. BARNUM'S boa constrictors, or for turtles awaiting the feasts to which they have been invited. But there is a great deal of needless cruelty inflicted upon horses, dogs and other animals that contribute largely to the daily wants and comforts of the community; and any judicious, well-directed effort to prevent this is worthy of respect, and cannot fail to enlist the favor of the public. Mr. BERGH, the President of the Society, is a gentleman of wealth and position, and an enthusiast in the work he has undertaken. Perhaps an excess of zeal in any effort of this kind is essential to its effective prosecution:—it certainly is an error on the right side, if it must be set down as an error at all. The Society will have the good wishes of all right-minded persons,—and we trust will be well sustained by the public.

The last San Francisco steamer brought files not only of California but also of China and Japan papers, published by Europeans in their principal seaports, by which we see the very great interest and cordiality manifested there in regard to the new line. The same day that brought the *Colorado* to Hong Kong saw the arrival of a French steamer direct from the European route, and great was the chagrin with which our French and English cousins noted the fact that the *Colorado's* European dates were eleven days later than hers. Nevertheless, hearty welcome and sincere admiration were extended to the pioneer American steamer. Her voyage up the coast to Yokohama made a similar effect there, and the Japan *Herald* notes the preparation of old-established China and Japan commercial houses for opening active correspondence with American merchants. Osaka, the seaport of Miako, capital of Japan, is to be opened to foreign trade in January next, and the European settlers are already preparing themselves for trade at Hiogo, a port about 14 miles west of Osaka on the inland sea, and which, having better anchorage, will probably become the centre for European trade on that coast. The greatest need of Japan is for bullion, fast becoming one of our largest exports. At present, no such thing as money circulates among the vast majority of Japanese except in the shape of the smallest and most insignificant copper coins. Their land produces pretty much all they want, and their exchange is by means of barter: even their Daimios and wealthy men pay their servants and retainers in kind and not in coin. But a plentiful supply of bullion for the new Japanese Mint just established will soon arouse the spirit of commerce. Teas will be more extensively cultivated for export, and they will find it to their advantage to send away their raw cottons, receiving them again as manufactured cloths more cheaply than they can themselves work them.

As surely as demand creates supply, so invariably will a supply increase demand. The English lines to Panama and down the western coast of South America are to be supplemented by a new English line from Panama to New-Zealand, and this will undoubtedly control the Australasian trade. But the Northern Pacific trade must fall into our hands, and the new Pacific steamers, with the fast advancing Pacific railroads, will enable us to regain the commercial position on the Oriental Ocean which five years of domestic war and foreign "neutrality" wrested from us on the Atlantic.

There was one bill of apparently minor importance before our State Legislature which seems to have been overlooked in the rush and rout incident upon the endless train of railroad bills and other enactments that made the last days of the session a very chaos. That was the regulation of the sale of fruits and vegetables by weight, instead of, as heretofore, by measure. No community which has once experienced the relief from chicanery and consequent irritation and splenetic indignation which is effected by this, the only reasonable mode of exchanging quantities, will ever be likely to relapse into the absurdity of measuring the *bulk* of goods whose value is essentially proportionate to their *weight*. Besides, the approximate accuracy of weights may be more easily assured by official inspection and stamped certificates than that of measures, made by any tinker, and probably not one in thousands ever compared with a common standard. If this revocation could be once set on foot we might be sure that there would be no step backward, and if all hope of finding it to have been passed by the last Legislature is gone, we hope the originators of the bill will press it next session.

There never was a country used by civilized man so blessed with interior water communication as is America, and in this as in many other matters the abundance of nature is apt to enervate the efforts of art. Yet it needs only such an imperfect work as the Erie Canal to show what may be gained by helping nature along a little. A point wherein we shall be likely to fall behind is the application of steam to canaling. In other countries, where they have to make the most out of a little, this has already engaged the attention of those interested far more than among us. But the advantages which now stand proven for it must soon make it an object of practical application here. In the first place, it is more economical than horse power, steam traction costing, ton for ton, one quarter less than the animal draught. At first, machinery was put directly in the freight boats, but it was found to take up so much room as to exclude freight quite appreciably. The ordinary and most successful method has been the use of small, powerful tugs, drawing trains of barges. This gave a second advantage of having the towing power straight ahead, instead of at one side, and obviated rubbing of the vessels against the sides; it also did away with the wear of ropes in tracking, made it possible to travel in weather which would have been impracticable for horses, increased the speed from an average of from one to three miles an hour to one of from two to four miles, and by the more rapid movement of the water prevented that deposit and growth of matter along the sides of the canals which has been one of their most troublesome difficulties, the only deposits now, being at the bottom, are easily removed by dredging. The sole disadvantage alleged is an additional wearing away of the sidewalks by attrition of the water, agitated by the constant passage of tugs and running between large vessels and the banks. But this takes place only along a narrow strip of eighteen inches just above and below the water line, and a two-feet band of good weatherstone pitching has been found an efficient protective against it. It costs something, but is well offset but the reduction of wear and tear on the tow-path, and consequent repairs. Of course the two principal points are the reduction of expense and increase of speed. Americans were not slow to appreciate those advantages in respect to steam in hand-carriage, why should they not make it equally applicable to water-carriage?

While in England the agitators of the Church seem laboring to go backward into the realm of priestly authority, the ever-active French are just now taking their turn of advancement. The movement of working out a new translation of the Bible into the French language, which originated about a year ago under the auspices of the Swiss Church, has grown into a very significant affair. Paris is the headquarters of a society whose President is Mons. THIERRY, Senator and member of the Academy. The meeting of organization drew together about 2,000 men of scholarly prominence from the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, who united in proclaiming the desirability of such a translation as should be recognized as authoritative by all who use or study the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures. A Committee of Translation was app

poor the former. The third Crœsus is supposed to have been M. AGUADO, and on learning at his death that he had only left 20,000,000f., M. DE ROTHSCHILD is said to have exclaimed: "Ah! poor fellow, I thought he had been in easier circumstances than that!"

A Correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the defenceless state of Canada, remarks upon the altered tone of the people of this country toward England. During the war, he observes, nothing was more common than for Americans to speak of a rupture with England as an event very likely to happen, and not much to be deprecated. Now, "if a native American refers to the subject at all, it is almost invariably spoken of as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the human race." This is undoubtedly the general feeling among reflecting Americans, and it is largely due to the belief, which may or may not be well founded, that the present Government of Great Britain is ready to consider, in a fair and friendly spirit, the points in dispute between the two countries.

In a recent article on the reorganization of the French army, published in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, Gen. CHANGARNIER severely criticises the military system of Prussia and its results. His opinion of the campaign of 1866 is that the Prussian army, backed by reserves suddenly taken from sedentary employments, proved that it was unfit for a long war. In the course of a few days it left the roads behind it studded with loiterers, and its hospitals were crowded with sick. Had it been firmly opposed by a skilful enemy, disputing its progress inch by inch, it must have been annihilated, despite its incontestible bravery. Had the magnificent army under the Grand Duke of Austria, which was left to defend Venetia, been at the disposal of BENEDEK, the Emperor of Austria, and not the King of Prussia, might now have been an aspirant for the Imperial crown of Germany. Such are the chances of war.

While France and Prussia growl over the Luxemburg bone, Austria keeps quiet. Why? Not surely from exhaustion in her little war of last Summer? No. The blows she received then only disclosed her weakness. The trouble is, Austria is about bankrupt. She has been an enormous borrower from her own people and from foreign nations, and instead of recuperating under the temporary shelter of new loans, she has only piled more and more weight upon her own head. Her bonds are shunned by European markets, save as fit food for speculation in times of continental excitement. Her annual fiscal receipts are nominally about $200,000,000, but her average deficit is about $40,000,000. Her large civil and military governmental expenses, her accumulated interest on foreign and domestic loans, her heavy dues in the department of land redemption swell the annual budget with ever-increasing expenses. While the heavy taxes imposed upon her manufactures are crippling them, years of neglect in the rural districts have allowed her agriculture to go to waste; miserable roads, no canals or interior water communication and poor railways keep her provinces isolated and useless to each other, so that during the Hungarian famine, a while ago, the Bohemian grain harvests were wantonly thrown open to the trampling and devouring of cattle, being too plentiful for possible use at home, and unable to be sent abroad for lack of transportation. To crown all, the people have begun to refuse to pay their taxes. Even in brilliant but hectic Vienna, the tax arrears amount to ten and twelve per cent. This melancholy picture is but too true.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

It is not often that chat ever fresh and ever charming work, "Linda di Chamounix," has been more satisfactorily sung than it was at the Academy last evening on the occasion of Sig. RONCONI's benefit—sung, too, we are happy to say, to an audience as appreciative and intelligent as it was numerous and fashionable. The *Linda* of Miss KELLOGG recalled delightful memories of SONTAG. The bewitching airs with which the opera is so profusely bestudded were deservedly encored, and if it were possible for the heroine of the evening to add greener laurels to the many which already adorn the lyric crown she so gracefully wears, she certainly proved her opportunity on this occasion—and improved it—especially in the *O luce di quest anima*, and a *consolarmi*, in the first act. RONCONI's *Antonio*, we have no hesitation in saying, fully realized the anticipations even of the most partial of his friends, at the same time that it dissipated whatever questionings may have been entertained by others as to the qualifications of his voice to respond to the arduous requirements of a *rôle* of that character. Throughout he was the great actor, if not altogether the great singer; and in some scenes, (particularly the malediction scene at the close of the second act,) it is but just to say, in both respects he thrilled his audience, and surpassed himself. Of floral tributes from the boxes he was an abundant recipient. The remainder of the cast, including the *Pieroto* of NATALI-TESTA, and the *Prefeta* of ANTONUCCI, was in perfect keeping with its general excellence in other respects. In short the performance, as an entirety, may be set down as one of the most brilliant successes of an unusually successful season. The final performance, it should be borne in mind, is set down for the *matinée* to-day, on which occasion the "Somnambula" will be sung, with PERALTA as the *Amina*.

Woman's Hospital.

Dr. WARD's new opera is to be performed, at his private opera house on Forty-seventh-st., this evening, for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital. It is to be strictly an amateur performance, all who take part in it being persons in private life. The object to which the proceeds of this entertainment are to be devoted is one of the most deserving in the City.

Failure of a Stock Operator in Boston—Arrest of the Principal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, May 3.

A smart earthquake in financial circles disturbed the equilibrium of operators in State-street and its vicinity to-day, occasioned by the failure of one of the most extensive manipulators in Franklin, Humboldt, Hancock, Huron, Copper Falls, Hecla, &c., in this city, and Corydon in New-York. At about three o'clock this afternoon, Mr. JOHN LEIGHTON was arrested on a process sued out by New-York parties, and conveyed to comfortable quarters, where he will be confined, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of New-York. His failure is moderately estimated at a million of dollars, one house having a claim against him of near $880,000, while his assets are inconsiderable. He was well known as one of the most dashing outside operators in the financial arena of the Hub. He was afraid of nothing, and had the nerve and confidence of a lion, as he was among the bears and bulls.

His failure is now the only theme of remark in the streets and at all public places of resort, and at present it is impossible to estimate how serious the disaster may be in quarters where his tracks are not covered up.

Colored Convention in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, May 3.

A colored mass convention of the State has been in session here for two days, and adjourned to day. The delegates stated that the negroes, in many instances, have been cheated out of their earnings, molested and badly treated in the districts they represent; but in some places they were treated well. The Convention declared itself radical. The preamble says:

Whereas, lately the right of suffrage has been bestowed on our race, heretofore held in bondage, in order that we may acquire political knowledge that will insure us protection in our newly-acquired rights.

Whereas, it seems to be the policy of our political oppressors to use unfair and foul means to prevent an organization and consolidation as a part of the Republican Party in Alabama.

Resolved, That we proclaim ourselves a part of the Republican Party of the United States and of the State of Alabama, and it is in view of harmony and good understanding not to establish a separate political party that we have assembled.

The second resolution expresses confidence in the acts and orders of Gens. POPE and SWAYNE in the discharge of their duty.

The third resolution, in the event of the discharge of colored people by their employers for deciding not to become their political tools, calls for a standing army for their protection, and declares that they will make the condition of their people known to Congress and ask for further legislation for their protection, demanding confiscation if necessary.

The fourth resolution declares for peace between the races; deprecates the conduct on the part of employers that necessitates further legislation for the protection of negroes, or for further rebellion against the flag and the country.

The other resolutions recommend the establishment of schools, to be supported by a tax on property and the appointment of Military Courts and Commissions for the trial of violations of the Civil Rights Bill, and the establishment of a Union League in every county; and that the next Convention be held in Montgomery in June next; and conclude by declaring that the above resolutions represent the opinions of the Convention, the members of which pledge their lives, fortunes and sacred honors to the faithful observance of them and of the principles of the Republican Party.

The following additional resolution was then adopted:

"That it is our undeniable right to hold office, sit on juries, ride in all public conveyances, sit at public tables and visit places of public amusement."

Hotel Burned at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 3.

The Merchants' Hotel, corner of State and Washington streets, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. The loss is $150,000, of which $50,000 is insured. Several of the art rooms of the Crosby Opera House were considerably damaged by water.

THE CHICKERING PIANOS.—The French journals are beginning to treat of the objects of American skill sent over to the Exposition. The first report is a laudation of a Chickering Grand. The editor of the *France Musicale*, one of the oldest and best of the Paris musical journals, thus speaks, under his own signature, of an instrument which he heard at a concert:

"We desired to give some account of the concert given on Wednesday at the Athénée, in which the best of our pianists, THEODORE RITTER, played upon an American piano-forte intended for the Universal Exposition, a Mendelssohn Concerto, Weber's rondo and the *Bracowaier* of his own composition. Unfortunately we have not room to give, as we should like, a complete description of the instrument on which he played. As this magnificent instrument was largely the cause of the eminent virtuoso's success, it merits a particular examination. We will limit our remarks to-day to the statement that the great renown enjoyed in America by the pianos manufactured at Boston by CHICKERING SONS seemed to us amply deserved, and we coincide entirely in the opinion of the celebrated pianist, GOTTSCHALK."

The Boston *Post* says:

"This frank expression of opinion from MARIE ESCUDIER, one of the most experienced of Parisian musical editors, is gratifying to those who have always believed that our American CHICKERINGS were equal to any pianos in the world."

If Life and Health can be Estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Great United States Tea Ware-HOUSE, No. 30 Vesey-st., are retailing NEW CROP TEAS, just received, at wholesale prices, and guarantee a saving to families of 30c. to $1 per pound. Delicious and pure COFFEES very cheap.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Mnufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG'G CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

As the Introducers of the celebrated PLATED WARE of the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, above advertised, we now offer an entirely new and extensive stock, from which very desirable selections can be made.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 12 John-st.

Gorham Plated Ware, A full assortment at as low prices as any other house.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

The Sangrado System. When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak, he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker, he bled them and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that in cases of debility and premature decay HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength, and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondrical cases, its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use, and where the circulation is torpid and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of reinvigorating the system and prolonging life. For sale by all druggists. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Beautiful Hair.—Chevalier's Life for THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

William Heerdt, Manufacturer of EXTENSION TABLES, No. 154 Wooster-st., Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York. A large assortment always on hand.

Moth and Freckles. For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.

New-York and Brooklyn Capitalists. —Your attention is called to the great auction sale of Prospect Park lots, advertised by JOHNSON & MILLER in another column. The property will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, next TUESDAY, May 9, and the sale, which will be peremptory, will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure the choicest Park Property at low prices. Every lot sold on TUESDAY will beyond doubt increase in value at least 500 per cent. in the next four years. The work on the Park is now rapidly progressing. Hundreds of men are employed, and before long it will rival if not excel in beauty and size the famous Central Park in New-York. Maps of the property are ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Fashions for Spring at Genin's are now complete. They include a most extensive variety of Hats for Gentlemen and Youths. The exposition of Ladies', Children's and Infants' Hats comprehend all the standard styles of Europe and America. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gentlemen having Country-seats and Gardens will find the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company the best manure and the handiest for lawns, grapevines, vegetables and early corn.

Send for pamphlet, &c. Office No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Miller & Co., Canal-st., After July 1, Union-square, ladies', misses' and boys' boots and shoes, of all styles and prices.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 356 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation." Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption and check the disease in its incipiency, by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

Sight, Hearing, Taste and Smell improved by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Hull's Bay Rum Soap. Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

To Families. COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of **its absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BEERS—MURRAY.—On Thursday, May 2, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, EDMUND S. BEERS to NELLIE S., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Murray, Esq., all of this City.

BIRDSALL—LINES.—On Thursday, May 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. J. Canfield, DANIEL THORNTON BIRDSALL to FANNIE, daughter of Dr. O. T. Lines, of Brooklyn. No cards.

CHASE—KNOWLES.—On Saturday, April 27, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, by Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., CHARLES T. CHASE, of New-York, to Miss FLORENCE E. KNOWLES, of Hoboken.

LATHROP—BROUEN.—At Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C., on Thursday, April 25, by Rev. W. H. Hanckle, THOMAS ALLEN LATHROP, of New-York, to ELISE HINMAN, daughter of Jno. P. Brouen, Esq., of South Carolina.

SAMPSON—MERRICK.—On Wednesday, May 1, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, GEO. SAMPSON, of Hallowell, Me., to ISABELLA, daughter of T. B. Merrick, of Orange, N. J.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—On Wednesday evening, May 1, the infant son of Walter M. and Julia Aikman.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

ANDREWS.—At Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 1, of heart disease, MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of James Forster, and wife of W. Wallace Andrews, aged 24 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, corner of South 5th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 3, HARRY D., youngest child of S. P. and Mary E. Baker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 102 State-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

COMSTOCK.—In this City, on Friday, May 3, after a short and severe illness, SAMUEL W. COMSTOCK.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 68 East 23d-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

DIBBLE.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Friday, May 3, of consumption, MARY D., daughter of Jacob and Eliza Dibble, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Irvington Depot on arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

GRISWOLD.—On Friday, May 3, of consumption, STEPHES C. R. GRISWOLD, aged 21 years.

His friends and those of his father, Dr. S. L. Griswold, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 14 West 4th-st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLMES.—On Tuesday, April 30, Mr. O. HOLMES, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 16 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 4, at 2 P. M.

HOLMES.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, May 1, SAMUEL J. HOLMES, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the First Congregational Church, Waterbury, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, May 2, at Rocky Hill, N. J., BENJAMIN JACKSON, formerly of Leeds, England, in his 76th year.

His funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Rocky Hill, this day, (Saturday,) the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEVERIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, May 1, WILLIAM W. C., only son and surviving child of J. W. C. and the late Frances Ann Leveridge, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members Company I, 23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—On Sixth Day, (Friday,) in his 83d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Second Day, (Monday,) May 6, at 2½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 13 East 25th-st.

MYERS.—A. Railway, N. J., on Friday, May 3, RENA, youngest daughter of William Myers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, May 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, St. George's-av., Rahway. Trains from Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 1, JOHN H. MARTIN, aged 56 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Stanton-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cosmopolitan and Zeredatha Lodges, F. & A. M., Nassau Chapter, Clinton Commandery, and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

POTTER.—On Wednesday, May 2, at the residence of his son-in-law, John B. Smith, Union, N. J., SAMUEL S. POTTER, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mulford Station, N. J. Central Railroad, to meet the 12 o'clock train from foot of Liberty-st.

ROGERS.—On Friday morning, May 3, FRANCES MARIA, youngest daughter of N. Pendleton and Emily Rogers, aged 11 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Funeral services will be held at No. 64 West 19th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the same without further notice. The body will be taken to Hyde Park, Dutchess County, for interment, on Monday morning.

SCHERMERHORN.—At Pau, France, on Wednesday, April 17, ELIZABETH, wife of Alfred Schermerhorn, and daughter of Wm. Barnewall, of this City.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, April 16, at Elie, Fifeshire, Scotland, Miss HELEN WOOD, in the 86th year of her age.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 136.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the lower bay, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, light hair, side whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, blue pants, good boots. Found on the person the following articles: Knife-sheath and belt; supposed to be a German sailor. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at Spuyten Duyvil Creek; was brought to the Morgue at 9 P. M., May 2, 1867, for recognition; appears to be about forty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, sandy whiskers and brown hair. Had on a black coat, hickory shirt, white cotton undershirt, white canton flannel drawers, gray pants and brown vest. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETing of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at Steinway Hall, (41st-st., a few doors east of Union-square, between 4th-av. and Irving-place,) on TUESDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Addresses by Anna E. Dickinson, Wendell Phillips, Col. T. W. Higginson, Hon. Thomas J. Durant, Rev. John T. Sargent, Mary Grew, William Wells Brown, Edward M. Davis, Rev. John W. Chadwick, Aaron M. Powell and others. A meeting for addresses by WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANNA E. DICKINSON and others will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Mr. Sigismond Lasar will preside at the organ. Mr. Charles L. Gurne will lead the singing.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer CIMBRIA, for Ire and, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10:0 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:0 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre per steamer PEREIRE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 4, at 11:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Station A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

GENERAL DEBILITY.—DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS are an unfailing remedy for Languor, Drowsiness, Loss of Appetite, Humors, Liver Complaints, and all Bilious Diseases, so common in Spring and Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—Carriages at factory prices. The largest assortment at LEWIS P. TIBBALS',

No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

STORE WINDOW SIGNS, HOUSE NUMBERS.—Glass letters excel and outlast ordinary gilding. Richly gilded, embossed and shaded; silver-plated numbers and plates. No. 107 Fulton-st.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines and prescriptions dispensed with care, and warranted pure.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

and

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.

In the City of New-York,

at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

As both Dioscorides and Galen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliore, lato finxit præcordias Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.

No. 251 5th-av., Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan 12, 1867.

To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live, when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.

CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE, Harrisburgh, Penn.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV., Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat.

Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. In New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. B. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

TO OCEAN TRAVELERS. DR. B. P. WILSON'S CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS. Sold wholesale and retail by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR INDOOR OUT DOOR USE, FROM $20. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25. Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses &c. S. W. SAYLES, No. 31 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S STORY IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES AND NEWS DEPOTS.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the publication of the New Story by HENRY WARD BEECHER, which has been written expressly for THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, will be commenced in No. 12 of the present volume of *The Ledger*—the number that will be published on

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1867.

It is said that on one occasion, during Mr. Beecher's residence at the West, a Committee from the Church where he preached called upon him to remonstrate against his saying so many witty things in his sermons. He replied to them: "*Brethren, if you only knew how much I keep back you would never think of finding fault with me for what I say.*" In this story Mr. Beecher *keeps back* nothing. In it he gives full scope to all his faculties, and for the first time finds a fitting field in which to display his transcendent genius. The title of the story is

NORWOOD:

OR,

VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

In addition to the great attraction of this story, we have secured for publication in THE LEDGER a series of articles, written expressly for us, entitled ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN, *being a series of twelve articles by the Presidents of twelve of the principal Colleges of the United States.* The first article of the series will appear in next MONDAY'S LEDGER—which number will also contain the first part of Mr. Beecher's story. It is on *The Study of the Mathematics*, by Prof. Hill of Harvard College. The second of the series will succeed it in the following number. It is on *The Study of the Classics*, by President Woolsey of Yale College. The third of the series will be by Rev. John Maclean, D. D., President of Princeton College. It is entitled *Hints to a Young Man About to Enter College.*

CONTENTS OF MONDAY'S LEDGER.

The attention of the public is most respectfully, but quite confidently, invited to the following table of contents of THE LEDGER for next week. Here are the names of the writers:

HENRY WARD BEECHER, President HILL of Harvard College, JOHN G. SAXE, FRED. S. COZZENS, JAMES PARTON, Dr. CHARLES D. GARDETTE, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, FANNY FERN, ALICE CARY, Miss DUPUY, ANNA CORA RITCHIE, ETHEL LYNN, MARY KYLE DALLAS, AMY RANDOLPH, NATHAN D. URNER, WM. ROSS WALLACE, MARY GRACE HALPINE.

I.

NORWOOD; or, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. By HENRY WARD BEECHER.

II.

ON THE STUDY OF MATHEMATICS. By Rev. THOMAS HILL, D. D., LL. D., President of Harvard College. Being the first of a series of twelve articles, entitled ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN, by the Presidents of twelve of the principal colleges in the United States.

III.

WINNING HER WAY. A Serial Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH.

IV.

THE EVIL GENIUS—A TALE OF FASHIONABLE LIFE. By Miss ELIZA A. DUPUY.

V.

MR. BROTHERBOY'S WISH. By MARY KYLE DALLAS.

VI.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S NECKLACE. By ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

VII.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE. By AMY RANDOLPH.

VIII.

GOING A STRAWBERRYING. By MARY GRACE HALPINE.

IX.

LIMA—PIZARRO AND HIS DEATH. By NATHAN D. URNER.

X.

QUEEN ELIZABETH. By JAMES PARTON.

XI.

SITKA, OUR NEW ACQUISITION. By FRED. S. COZZENS.

XII.

A CHASE IN THE DARK. Being No. VIII. of "Scraps of Adventure from an Old Sailor's Log-Book." By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

XIII.

SPRING IN THE CITY. By FANNY FERN.

XIV.

AL

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

REMOVAL.

RODMAN, FISK & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, have removed to

No. 18 Nassau Street,

Turner's marble building.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*as per agreement.*)
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

WISCONSIN SECURITIES.
BERLIN, RACINE,
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Town Bonds (defaulted in interest.)
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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
$2,000,000 IN GOLD BONDS OF **$1,000** EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of their completed road to the Cascade de River, 127 miles from St. Louis, and 330 acres of the agricultural and mineral lands on its line. By a provision of the mortgage, so often as lands are sold to the amount of $40 00, the sum is to be funded for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, and the holders have the right at any time to take possession in payment of the PAR value of their bonds any of the Company's lands at schedule rates, mineral lands excepted.

The climate of Southwest Missouri is remarkably salubrious, the temperature even and the Winters short and mild. Its agricultural resources are not excelled by any part of the United States. Its minerals, lead, iron and coal are found of superior qualities and in great abundance. The famous Granby lead mines on the Company's land are well known, and recent developments show that there is more, rather than any yet known, lies along the line of the road in greater quantities than the total iron deposit of Pennsylvania.

The Company is now prepared to sell these lands at from $5 to $40 per acre.

By a recent arrangement this road becomes the Missouri division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which has a land grant of 55,000 acres, and will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter and of much easier gradients than any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the rate of 82 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the TOLEDO LOGANSPORT & BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, interest guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Convertible Bonds of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Second Preference Convertible Bonds of the WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Apply to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on Tuesday, the 4th day of June following. E. D. BRYANT, Secretary.

Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1867, for thirty years, at seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $3,000,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the power to extend them is given by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the issue, and parties, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, to the amount of their bid, as the Bonds are presented by the holders.

On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of the fact of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 23 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th days of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Washington Mill and Silver Mining Company, Echo District, Humboldt County, State of Nevada, for the election of Five Trustees for the ensuing year, pursuant to the by-laws, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY in May, the 8th prox. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 P. M.

FRANK LEWIS, Secretary *pro tem.*

PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 14th May next, at 3 P. M., for the elect on of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business. Transfer books will be closed from 4th to 14th May, inclusive.

G. WRIGHTSON, Secretary.

New-York, April 19, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual election of Directors of the BOREAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 650 Broadway, City of New-York, on the second TUESDAY (14th) of May, 1867, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. By order of the board of Directors.

WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on April 26, and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,

of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 3, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 4 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.80 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 11 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

REMOVAL.

SCHAFER BROS.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Have removed to

NO. 8 BROAD-ST.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florence,	Nurnberg,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyons,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 5 Exchange-place, New-York.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Dividends, coupons and interest collected.
Liberal advances on Government and other securities.
Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

ELECTION.

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 180 BROADWAY. }

The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. & G. WOODMAN,
NO. 50 PINE-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP, &c.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD }
COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 27, 1867. }

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 28 proximo, at 12 M., to consider and decide what estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDers of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $500,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $200 each, which meeting will take place at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1867, at 12 M.

GEORGE STOKER, }
GEORGE CROOME, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., }
NEWARK, April 22, 1867. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due May 1, 1867, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS CO., }
No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after election.

HENRY A. WEEKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 13 next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. CHAS. S. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.

UNITED STATES BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY, FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110½	110¾	June, 7-30.....	106⅝	106⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	110¾	110¾	July, 7-30.....	106⅝	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105½	106	June, C.L.N't's, '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107½	107⅝	July, C.L.N't's, '64	118⅝	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106½	106⅝	Aug., C.L.N't's, '64	118	118⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅛	106	Oct., C.L.N't's, '64	117	117⅛
5-20 " new, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	Dec., C.L.N't's, '64	116	116⅛
10-40 Registered.	98⅜	99⅛	May, C.L.N't's, '65	113⅝	113⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	99	99⅛	Aug., C.L.N't's, '65	112⅞	113⅛
Gold.....	136¾	136⅞	Sept., C.L.N't's, '65	111⅝	112⅛
August, 7-30.....	106½	106⅔	Oct. C.L.N't's, '65	111⅜	111⅝

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES
OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS
AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

THE VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, comprises 1,000 "Original Interests," $100 each. The property of the Company consists of TWELVE LEDGES, in extent nearly half a mile, situated near CENTRAL CITY, Colorado. Each "Interest" gives a subscriber pro rata amount of stock in all the corporations organized on these properties. Subscribers elect from among themselves the Presidents, Directors, Secretaries, Treasurers and Superintendents of the different corporations, each subscriber to one or more of these $100 "original interests" being eligible to any of these positions. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address or apply at once to DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, 6th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. CHARLES FOX, President.

A. MCCUE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—The Coupons of the State of Alabama, five per cent. Bonds due May 1, and first Monday in May, 1867, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES MERCHANTS' Union Express Stock; 17 per cent. paid. Address H. T. C., Box No. 147 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, }
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867. }

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders, (free of Government tax,) on and after the 10th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th May. Transfer books closed to that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th day of May.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first of the following month. Six per cent. interest paid, free of tax. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of May next, for the supply of 200,000 pounds fresh beef and 20,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEPARATE SEALED Proposals, each indorsed with the name of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, May 13, for the construction of sewers and crosswalks; viz., sewers (specification No. 21,) in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.; (specification No. 21,) in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.; (specification No. 22,) in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; (specification No. 23,) in 63d and 64th sts., between 4th and 5th avs., and in 5th-av., between 63d and 70th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and in Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts., (specification No. 25,) in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison, between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.; (specification No. 26,) in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Grand and Hester sts.; and (specification No. 27,) in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; and for crosswalks (specification No. 22,) across 4th-av. at 46th-st.; (specification No. 23,) from West side Broadway at 43d-st. to west side 7th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.; (specification No. 24,) in 3d-av., between 44th and 57th sts.; (specification No. 25,) at junction of Greenwich and 6th-av.; (specification No. 26,) across Horatio-st., lower side Jackson-square, and across 8th-av. at lower side Abingdon-square; (specification No. 27,) across 3d-av. at 104th and 105th sts.; and (specification No. 28,) across Waverley-place at West 10th-st., and across Greenwich-st. at Horatio-st. Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN. }

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, April 30, 1867.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, }
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday, the 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a mess-house at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, 84 feet long by 24 feet wide, and 12 feet high to eaves, with shingle roof, and built of hard and soft seasoned lumber.

Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantee signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, when required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($2,000) two thousand dollars, for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Building Mess-House at Fort Schuyler," and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.
B. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, }
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a chapel at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and 14 feet high to eaves. Plans and specification for the proposed building can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($2,000) two thousand dollars, for the faithful performance thereof.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Building Chapel at Fort Columbus," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN,
Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.

L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS, to call at Lovejoy's Hotel, and see the most useful invention of the age—the Patent Atmospheric Butter-Maker. Costs but 30 cents, and retails for $3. By investing a few hundred dollars, from $25 to $50 can be made every day.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 22 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,

37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 37,

OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.

SILK STUFFS,

MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.

PRINTED MUSLINS.

LACE.

INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES.

FANCY TISSUES.

WEDDING OUTFITS.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

DRESSES,

READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

No. 369 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CASHMERES AND LACES, COMPAGNIE DES INDES,

80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.

ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTILLAS
IN THIS CITY.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 Clinton-place,
EIGHTH-STREET,
One door from Broadway.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 25.
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)

This House, established upward of 50 years, as universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of

SILKS,
FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS,
WOOLENS,
LACE,
LINGERIE,
READY MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
FURS,
COTTON AND THREADSTUFFS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS,
CARPETS,
RIBBONS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

EXHIBITORS AT THE GRAND EXPOSITION.

As large Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
As Manufacturers of FRENCH LACE,
As Manufacturers of BRUSSELS LACE,
FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC,
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu,
Nos. 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau, PARIS,

Gratefully acknowledge the very favorable support they have invariably received from American families, and beg to inform them that they have prepared, on account of the Exposition, an immense and unrivaled assortment of INDIA CACHEMIRE SHAWLS of the choicest description, brought over by the last mails from their own Manufactories at CACHEMIRE and UMITZIR (Punjab.)

FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC beg also to invite American Ladies to visit their invaluable stock of genuine BLACK and WHITE LACE of the most recherche patterns, being their exclusive property, and from their own Manufactories at ALENSON, CAEN, BAYEUX and BRUSSELS.

The highly respectable firm of FRAINAIS-GRAMAGNAC is of more than 50 years standing, and their undisputed merit both as Importers of CACHEMIRE SHAWLS and as Manufacturers of LACE of the finest texture, has been rewarded with Medals of the first-class at the London and Paris Exhibitions.

All goods marked in known cyphers, and no commission allowed to intermediate parties. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,

Invite attention to their new and elegant assortment of silk and cloth Sacks, Basques, Circulars and Jackets. Also, a splendid line of Paisley Shawls, together with a large and desirable stock of Linen Lace Points and Rotondes.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON.

SILKS,
NO. 605 BROADWAY.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

LS. CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

PARIS SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—Aux Villes de France, No. 51 Rue Vivienne and No. 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Bourse, Paris. The largest emporium in Paris; prices marked in plain figures; English spoken; dresses made to measure in 48 hours.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Ruffings, &c. &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50, second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

is now offered for sale

AT RETAIL,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS	$3 00 to $20
PANTS	$2 00 to $10
VESTS	$1 50 to $5

At 100 and 102 Reade-street,

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
FINE CLOTHING!!!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
GARIBALDI AND ZOUAVE SUITS, SACKS, JACKETS AND PANTS, &c. BUSINESS AND FINE DRESS SUITS, for boys and young men from 3 to 21 years of age.
These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.
SUTPHEN & DAYTON,
No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, New-York.
(up stairs.)

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 458 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—A FREE LECTURE on astrology THIS EVENING and MONDAY EVENING, and public tests of the truthfulness of the science, by Dr. BROUGHTON. The Doctor can be consulted privately daily at his office, No

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, May 4.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 11.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $80, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	May 8
PALMYRA	May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

For freight or passage, apply to
G. DE MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, May 4, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $220 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY....May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 18
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 1

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin	$110
First Cabin to London	115
First Cabin to Paris	125
Return tickets to Paris and back, $260 gold.	
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	35
Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying United States mails, from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..B. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN, GEOGAN.....SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, May 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, May 18
ERIN, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, May 25

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.

Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.

Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates: From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, May 9
EAGLE.....GREENE...THURSDAY, May 16
COLUMBIA.....BARTON...THURSDAY, May 23

For freight or passage apply to
G. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 18 | SATURDAY.....June 15
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship
EVERETT, D. CALKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.

The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP (WESTERN METROPOLIS, WM. WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 4, at 12 M.,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

New steamer.....May 18
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER.....June 1

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $120. GOLD,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE,
TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliari, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $210 to $240 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further informat on, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 49 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.

The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, J. B. HILDRETH, Master,

Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cedar-st., corner West.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 north River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAUBY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medical attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; the 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to cave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.

For passage rates and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Passage reduced to $15. The fine steamer QUAKER CITY, or some other popular steamship of the regular line having yet room for large amount of cargo, will be dispatched THIS DAY at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 14, E. R., connecting at Charleston for all points on South Carolina Railroad and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Freight received till hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHANGE OF PIER.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamer EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. Lockwood, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, May 9.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 16.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.

The powerful sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, May 4.
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, May 11.

Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Walnut-st., the favorite steamships
LEO, Lt. C. O. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 7.
VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 14,

connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President.
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,

leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,

every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow May 11.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP.

The Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN Capt. W. B. EATON, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 11.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from the U. S. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812

are to have an excursion on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of June, 1867, to Dudley's Grove. We ask the public patronage on this occasion, as Congress has done nothing for them by way of pension or otherwise. Tickets will be ready Tuesday, May 7, '67.

Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. A. DALLY, Secretary.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK

and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,

Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Breccatella, Belgium, and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 3 Pine-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS, BULKHEADS, WATER RIGHTS, &c.,

PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. GERTRUDE CUTTING.

The undersigned, EXECUTOR, &c., in order TO SETTLE THE ESTATE, will offer at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 6, and on the following days, about 250 LOTS, fronting on 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d sts., between the 3d-av. and East River; also lots on the 2d and 1st avs., between 39th and 44th sts.; also the entire BLOCKS of land between 1st-av. and the East River from 39th to 42d sts., with the BULKHEADS, water rights, &c. The depth of water is ample to float the largest ships at any stage of tide. The lots between the 1st-av. and the East River are well adapted to COMMERCIAL and BUSINESS purposes. The elevation of the grades established between 2d and 1st avs., and between 40th and 43d sts., admits of the most thorough sewerage, insures pure air free from noxious gases, and renders this part of the property very desirable for agreeable residences. The lots on the 2d-av. are suitable for dwellings, stores, shops, &c. Further particulars will be announced at the sale. Maps will be ready four d s before the sale at the office of the Auctioneers. TERMS, 10 per cent. at the time of purchase, and auctioneer's charge of $20 per lot; 15 per cent. on 1st June next, when deeds will be delivered; 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, containing the usual interest and other clauses, for three years, with interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.

WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor, &c., 70 Beaver-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MAY 6,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE of every description, from families removing. Purchasers will please come prepared to settle their bills and take away their goods immediately, as we require all our space on Tuesday morning to prepare for our ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., which will take place on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 10, 11 and 13.

This sale will comprise upward of 700 lots of rich AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, AND INGRAIN CARPETS, a large proportion of which will be found as GOOD AS NEW.

The first day's sale will include only the more costly carpets, and on the two following days the balance of the Brussels, three-ply and ingrains, oil-cloths, &c.

The catalogues will be ready on Thursday, at 5 P. M., and will, as usual, specify the length and number of breadths in each carpet.

The carpets will be spread on the main floor of the salesroom, in the amphitheatre, and the light falling on them from above affords the purchasers the best possible opportunity for examination.

If your present carpets don't fit the rooms of your new residence without waste or expensive alteration you will find at the best economy to send them to us to be sold at this sale, and at the same time supply yourself from our large assortment with others of the right size.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF 34 VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Trustees of the New-York Hotel Company:

VERY VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK, 57TH, MAISON A VAS, AND 58TH AND 59TH ST. LOTS.—Peremptory sale of the plot of ground on which the new hotel was to be erected, at the 5th-av. entrance of the Central Park, and fronting the same. Each lot will be put up separately, with the usual privileges of adjoining lots, and sold to the highest bidder. There is no property in New-York so well located as regards present and future value. The lots front the Park, and are eminently calculated for the highest class residences, or for a fashionable hotel. The street an l avenue lots so near the Park will always be most desirable residences. The whole block will be restricted against nuisances, according to the Murray Hill restrictions, and no private stables will be allowed to be built within twenty-five feet of the front of any street lots, and none on the avenues, and all public stables will be prohibited. The lots on the west and south, on the 5th-av., are held by first-class parties. The view at the entrance of the Park is one of the most beautiful and beautiful. The contemplated architectural improvements will highly enhance the beauty of the location.

Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites, in hexagon, oval and hair-cloth black walnut and rosewood centre tables, etageres, vases, clocks, &c.; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, mattresses, feather beds, &c.; mantle mirrors, bolsters, pillasses, spring beds, &c.; black walnut, rosewood and oak extension tables, oak cane-seat chairs, &c.

ALSO,
At 12 o'clock,
Rosewood and mahogany grand, square and upright pianos.

ALSO,
Rosewood-case marble-bed billiard-table, with balls, cues and counters, made by Phelan and other makers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 400 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Custom-house lot at Perth Amboy, N. J., having a frontage of one hundred (100) feet on High-st., and a depth of one hundred (100) feet on Centre-st., will be sold on the premises at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 11, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash, the balance in equal instalments of 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of $500 will be required at time of sale. Certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed when the last payment is made.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS,
Collector of Customs.

PERTH AMBOY, April 10, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.

The three warehouses belonging to the Government, on the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, subject to the acceptance of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 22, 1867.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, balance in 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of Five Thousand Dollars will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed upon the last payment being made.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

SALE OF POWDER.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 22, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., at noon on THURSDAY the 9th day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1,500) barrels of sea or cannon powder, composed of mixed and ordinary common powder, and eighteen hundred (1,800) pounds compressed powder.

These powders will be sold by sample and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms: one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 25, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, (Pardy's Wharf, South Baltimore) on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the Atlantic side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.

TERMS—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Quartermasters.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Brevet Major-General.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 18 South Charles-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1867.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, a very large assortment of articles of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.

These articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE

auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort, large sale of genteel household furniture, 75 Brussels and three-ply carpets, mirrors, &c., consisting of French plate pier glasses, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus with marble tops, do. washstands, rosewood hatstand, satin damask and lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany secretary book-cases, mahogany wardrobe, mahogany sofas, lounges, etageres; oak, mahogany and black-walnut carved legs extension diningtables; do. chairs, cottage pianos, bagatelle table, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, 60 new sea grass mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, kitchen furniture. Also, 75 velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 108 LVALUABLE BUILDING LOTS NEAR THE PROSPECT PARK.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 108 lots located on 8th and 7th avs., 9th, 10th and 11th sts., on high grades, three blocks from the Park. A large number of elegant private residences have already been erected in this neighborhood, rendering the location desirable for those seeking building sites, or those wishing investments. Maps, &c., are now ready.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange,

1,250,000 FEET OF LAND

On Columbus and Huntington avs., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors,

N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS.

IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GRAND PLAZA AT THE PARK ENTRANCE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 13 very choice Prospect Park Building Lots, situate on 8th-av., Carroll and President sts. Maps, &c., are now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, May 7,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway,

VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.

8TH-AV.—West side—The entire front between Macomb and 1st sts., 8 lots, 25x97 each.

MACOMB-ST.—South side, and 1st-st., north side, in rear of above—6 lots, 25x100 each.

7TH-AV.—Northwest corner of Macomb-st.—6 lots, 25x 100 each.

MACOMB-ST.—North side, in rear of above—6 lots, 25x 150 each.

These lots are very choice and desirable, being close to the grand entrance to the Park.

MIDDLE-ST.—(Paved) north side 192.7 feet east of 5th-av.—Beautiful two-story and French attic frame house and 6 lots, 40x36, 11 rooms, 5 marble mantels, vestibule door, numerous closets and pantries, large cellar; gas-pipe throughout; drain laid to street; house built by day's work, in very best manner; has three air-tight coverings, tin roof and observatory. Immediate possession. Fifty per cent. can remain on mortgage.

8TH-ST.—North side, 122.10½ feet east of 6th-av.—6 lots.

6TH-ST.—South side, 97.10 feet west of 6th-av.—14 lots, surrounded by good improvements.

ATLANTIC-AV.—North side, 100 feet west of New-York-av.—7 choice lots, 149 feet deep.

CLASSON-AV.—West side, 100 feet north of Lafayette-av.—6 lots. Terms easy. Maps at office.

11TH-AV.—16 lots, 25x100, being the entire front on each side, between 16th and Braxton sts.

10TH-ST.—West side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. south from 11th-av.—6 full lots.

16TH-ST.—West side, commencing 97 ft. 10½ in. north from 11th-av.—15 lots.

BRAXTON-ST.—East side, commencing 97 ft. 10

RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION CASE.

(Continued from First Page.)

none of the rights of conquest followed. The Southern people were not a conquered people. Those of them who participated in the rebellion were subdued insurgents. The States were still States, for if Congress could not make war upon a State it could not conquer it, and if it could do neither it could not expel a State from the Union. It was said in the Milligan case that during war the laws of war prevail, and during peace the laws of peace prevail, and that all the consequences of war disappear where there is peace. Is there not peace now? Has Congress ventured to declare that there is war, foreign or civil, existing? Has it attempted to preclude judicial inquiry into that great fact by asserting that the rebellion is still progressing? Not at all. It simply says that there is no lawful government in these States, because their people are a conquered people, and the rights of Congress, including confiscation, follow as a necessary consequence. Congress not having asserted that the rebellion still exists, the facts of the case must be looked into. The President, under the authority given him by the acts of 1795 and 1807, and by laws passed during the rebellion, has declared that peace prevails throughout the Union, that official documents proclaimed by the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, must be regarded by the Court, for two years there had not been a solitary act of war, or a threat of war throughout the Union. The armies arrayed against the Union have been disbanded, the banner of the Union floats again in triumph over every State. There is complete, absolute, unanimous submission. The people of each State have reorganized State Governments in obedience to the Constitution. They have elected representatives to both Houses of Congress. There is not even a pretence for declaring the proclamations of the President to have been nullities, or that there is war now, or has been for two years in any of the States of the Union. There is peace, there is profound peace, there is more absolute peace than there ever was before since this Government was founded. We have no Shay's rebellion; we have no whisky insurrections; we have not the still more formidable Olmsted war, which raged in Pennsylvania from 1803 to 1809—not a rebellion of small bodies of men or counties—but a State rebellion, as far as a State can rebel, headed by the Governor and the Legislature of the State. I believe by a unanimous vote, in which the State troops were marshaled to enforce a State decree against a judicial decree of the Courts of the Union, and which threatened direct collision. That was the very rebellion which led to the passage of the act of 1807. That great and good man who was then at the head of the nation, who was a great philanthropist, who loved the whole human race, and who, like all great men, committed some errors, but like most great men, (as one of the greatest said of Lord MANSFIELD,) was great enough to acknowledge them, he recalled by his acts during that period every word that he had said before in favor of the supposed right of a State to nullify or secede. JEFFERSON found that under the act of 1795, which merely authorized the calling out of the militia to execute the laws of the Union and to suppress insurrection, the militia were against him, and he sent a message to Congress requesting the passage of the act of 1807, which for the first time in addition to the militia, authorized the use of the army and navy of the United States; and it was through that instrumentality and by a contrivance of the Marshal and Sheriff that a collision was prevented. Although that great State then committed that folly, it has been redeemed since by ten thousand virtuous and patriotic deeds. But the Legislature of Pennsylvania then took substantially the same ground, in some respects, that South Carolina has since done, and declared that this tribunal could not be trusted with the decision of these great political questions, and called upon her sister States, by an amendment of the Constitution, to create some other tribunal, composed of representatives from the States, to whom great judicial questions, involving political consequences, should be referred. Virginia, acting in obedience to the known views of JEFFERSON and MADISON, passed resolutions in 1810, in opposition to the resolutions of Pennsylvania against any amendment of the Constitution in that respect, and declaring that the Supreme Court was the arbiter at all constitutional questions whether they involved political consequences or not, and that no tribunal so safe as that could be organized in this Government, and every State except Pennsylvania went with Virginia on that occasion. The bill of complaint in this case was filed by the State of Mississippi to vindicate her rights under the Constitution. In addition to her rights under the Constitution, she came into the Union under a compact between the United States and Georgia, which compact affirmed and extended to Mississippi all the privileges of the ordinance of 1787, securing to her forever the right of trial by jury, and all the other great rights guaranteed in the Constitution, and making to her certain grants of public lands within her limits. This arrangement was declared to be a fundamental law and a compact unalterable without the consent of both parties. The Court has again and again recognized the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, not merely as a law, but as a fundamental compact between the Government of the United States and the people of the States admitted into the Union under that compact. The compact was of itself a conclusive argument against the pretended right of secession. It it was a binding compact, having all the force and power of a treaty under the Constitution, by what power and authority now could it be disregarded, and yet each and every one of its provisions is swept away by the acts of Congress just as effectually as if that act had contained a clause in so many words repealing the ordinance and compact of 1787. Under the treaty with Spain in 1795 the United States claimed Natchez and Mississippi as a portion of the Spanish territory, accepted their possession from the Spanish forces, and in 1798 organized and put in full operation there a Territorial Government. In 1802 Congress accepted a quit claim from Georgia to that territory, but never acknowledged the title of Georgia to it; but in the great case of FLETCHER vs. PECK, notwithstanding the fact that Congress was exercising its political power had decided in 1[illegible] Mississippi was a part of the territory ceded by Spain, and upon the basis of that opinion had organized and kept in operation for several years a Territorial Government against the protest of Georgia, this Court decided unanimously, with the single dissent of Mr. Justice JOHNSON, as to the point of jurisdiction, that in 1795 the whole territory north of the 31st parallel was within the limits of the State of Georgia, and that the United States had not title to it until Georgia ceded it in 1802. As regards the three lower counties of Mississippi, the Court has decided that that portion of Alabama and Mississippi below the 31st parallel was embraced within the Louisiana treaty, and that its inhabitants were entitled to all the rights and privileges secured by that treaty, many of which rights were clearly infringed by this legislation. It embraced not only that portion of Mississippi north of the thirty-first parallel acquired from Georgia, and protected by the compacts of 1787 and 1802, but also embraced the three lower counties upon the Gulf of Mexico, acquired by the treaty from France. The Attorney-General placed much reliance upon the decision in the case of the Cherokee nation vs. the State of Georgia (5 Peters.) The Court there held that the Cherokee nation was not a foreign State in the sense of the Constitution—was not a State that could sue in the Courts of the United States—and, therefore, that the Court had no jurisdiction for the want of a proper party to the bill. All beyond that was *obiter dictum*. But what was that case? It was a bill not against the agents of the State of Georgia, but a bill to restrain the State, as a State in its corporate capacity, from the execution of its laws, and at a time when the State was actually executing them by force. If the present bill was filed against the Government of the United States to restrain it as a Government from executing by force the laws in question, there might be some analogy; but it is not a bill to restrain subordinate officials. A careful decision in Marbury vs. Madison would show that such a bill was sustainable. A word in conclusion as to the irreparable injury that will be done if this Court does not interfere. No one rises here—and he believed no one could rise—and declared in his soul and conscience the constitutionality of these laws; but, although their constitutionality is substantially conceded, the question is to be evaded—be used in the same Pickwickian sense in which the Attorney-General spoke of the first bill filed as scandalous. The Court is asked to shrink from the defence of the Constitution—to fly from the battlements which you are sworn to defend—to abandon the Constitution in its last citadel, to shut your eyes upon the fact that the Constitution is violated. You are asked not to see that the States and 10,000,000 of people are deprived of all their rights under the Constitution, and that it is repealed so far as they are concerned. Four of these ten States united in forming the Government after they had joined in carrying the country successfully through the war of the Revolution. One of them, Virginia, gave us the great, the sublime man, without whom under Providence, perhaps, our independence would never have been achieved. They united in carrying us through the second war of independence and raising the country to a pinnacle of power and glory unknown in the history of the world. What if some of them did err recently? Did not Massachusetts err in Shay's rebellion? Did not Pennsylvania err in the whisky insurrection, and the more formidable Olmstead rebellion? Did not New-England err when she and her sons talked of traitors at Hartford, who, but for the glorious victory of New-Orleans, would have, at least, endeavored to drag those great States out of the Union? Because these States have committed such great errors, have they now no rights? Have the loyal people among them, numbered by thousands and tens of thousands, who risked their lives in the very heart of the rebellion, no rights? Are those people who, notwithstanding all their faults and errors are citizens of a common country, destined to share the same fate as ourselves, to have no protection from this Court, although those of them who went out did it upon the ground of Mr. CALHOUN and his followers—that this Court had no right to decide upon questions of this kind—when they have come back and asserted the true doctrine that secession is a mere nullity, and appeal to this Court as the arbiter created by the Constitution? Are they to be told why have no constitutional rights, or at least none which will be protected by this Court? That perhaps you might redress the grievance of an individual who would bring suit for unlawful arrest, but when this military law has gone into effect and each and every one of these State Constitutions and Governments shall be overthrown and this people reduced to military bondage, you will say to the States: We cannot help you; there is no remedy for you? These are great evils. We see plainly you are deprived of your constitutional rights, but the Constitution to which you now appeal gives us the final arbiter, no jurisdiction to maintain your constitutional rights. If, instead of the friends of the Constitution and the Union, as the country knows you all to be, some of the worst enemies, representing its despotic foes, were sitting here to decide upon the destiny of this country and to pronounce upon the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union, what more fatal edict could be pronounced by the Court than to declare that there is no peaceful remedy for ten States and the millions of people within the limits of this great Republic?

As MR. WALKER'S argument consumed three hours and a half, reaching till near the close of the session, the Court decided to hear the Attorney-General's concluding argument on Monday next.

The Republican Party and its Organs.

From the Providence Journal.

The New-York *Tribune*, very foolishly, as we think, is endeavoring to read the TIMES out of the Republican Party, by representing it as "thoroughly alienated from the Republicans and intent on their defeat and prostration." Thereupon the TIMES makes a rejoinder, and declares that the statements of the *Tribune* have their origin in the business rivalry between the two papers. It also denies the suggestion of the *Tribune* that it has at any time lost readers or purchasers, and claims at this moment to be in a condition more prosperous than ever before. It also states that it has no purpose of leaving the Republican Party so long as that party is true to its own principles, and stops short of those wild extremes which some of its members now and then advocate.

We are totally indifferent to the rivalry, if there is any, between these two influential papers. We are not interested in the question which is the more lucrative of the two, or which is the greater favorite with its readers, nor do we desire to see either one overridden and supplanted by the other. We think they are both very well in their way, but when either one announces an idea of its own to be a doctrine of the Republican Party, we always think it safer to wait and see. We are not fond of reading in newspapers, or hearing in political speeches, what the Republican Party means to do. There are its principles and its views written down in black and white, and when any idea in advance dawns upon the mind either of an editor or of an orator, he must not put it forth as an idea of the Republican Party till it has first of all been adopted, and made such. No party has ever suffered more than the Republican by the misrepresentations of those who claimed to be its organs, and the attempts of extremists to fasten upon it doctrines which the great mass of its members have not acknowledged.

The *Times* denies that it is alienated from the Republicans, but proceeds to give a list of measures which, if adopted, would produce this effect. The principal of these measures are a wholesale confiscation of Southern property, the indefinite exclusion of the Southern States from the Union in disregard of the Reconstruction Act, and the abolition of the Supreme Court. If, then, measures such as these are carried into effect in the name of the party, the editor of the *Times* says he shall not support them or be bound by them, and in this, we presume, he will not be alone. But the Republicans, as a party, are not likely to adopt any such measures. They are not a party of extremists, though unfortunately there are quite too many of this sort among them. The principles and purposes of the party are neither local nor windsickly, neither hostile to security nor reckless in flight; they are designed for universal adoption, and have no end to accomplish but the good of the country. It cannot be denied that in Congress, especially, there are two wings rather widely divergent from each other, but the great mass of the people in distinction from the leaders are substantially united, and mean to continue so. They have no thoughts of favoring, still less of demanding, any such measures as the *Times* enumerates. Mean while, the present is no time for petty squabbles, either among the leaders or the organs of the party. It is extending itself into the South, and it ought to present a united front, not bristling with malice and hate, nor fulminating sectional reproaches and vengeful anathemas, but glowing with patriotic conciliation, and uttering only messages of peace and union. The party needs the good services of the TIMES as well as of the *Tribune*, and we are very glad to know that it is not likely to lose them. If we were to select a path such as we should like to see the party walking in, we confess it would be somewhere between the different courses of these two papers, somewhat more removed from MR. JOHNSON than the one, and not so near GEN. BUTLER and MR. STEVENS as the other.

Murder of a Telegraph Operator.

A dispatch from Mitchell, Ind., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated 1st inst., gives the following particulars in regard to the murder of JOHN S. JOHNS, railroad agent and telegraph operator at Gosport, Ind., on the night of the 30th ult.: "This morning, about 6:30 o'clock, when the northward-bound freight train reached Gosport, the conductor noticed that things wore an unusually quiet appearance, and was surprised, as MR. JOHNS was always there at that hour. On looking in at the window the conductor saw a dead man leaning against the wall. He immediately broke the door open, and found it to be MR. JOHNS. The floor was found covered with the blood and brains of the murdered man. He had evidently crawled across the room to the wall, and placed himself in a sitting position. His face had a horrible gash from the eye to the temple, and also one above the other eye. His hands were covered with blood, where he had rubbed all the blood from his face. There were no marks of a struggle. It is supposed that MR. JOHNS was killed about 9 o'clock last night. He was last seen about 8:30 at the depot, attending to a freight train, by two or three citizens. A strange man who was large and looked suspicious, was there helping him with the freight. He, it is thought, committed the murder. MR. JOHNS was struck in the back of the head with some blunt instrument—supposed to be a coupling link or pin—and knocked senseless. The man then took the keys and opened the safe, and abstracted from it and the person of MR. JOHNS about $260. There were $35 in another pocket of the murdered man, which the murderer did not get. The man, after committing the deed, locked the depot and threw away the key, which was found some distance from the depot. A man's tracks were found and traced south as far as the bridge. He walked on the ends of the ties, and left clots of blood from his boots as he walked."

Dispatches from Indianapolis, Ind., say that the evidence taken before the Coroner's jury implicated a man named WILLIS MCMINNIWAY as the murderer, and that he has been arrested. The money stolen from the office and clothing stained with blood, it is said, have been found buried under an ash-hopper in MCMINNIWAY's yard. Another man who is implicated in the murder has also been arrested. Great excitement prevailed in the town, and it was feared that the citizens would resort to extreme measures. MCMINNIWAY, the accused, is a citizen of Gosport, and has been in the habit of assisting JOHNS, the victim, in loading freight and collecting freight bills. His wife says he did not come home until 12 o'clock midnight on the night of the murder, and that he left at 5 o'clock in the morning for Quincy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, May 3.

At the preliminary examination to-day of MCMINNIWAY before the magistrate, he was committed for trial on the charge of murder. Judge ECKLES adjourned his Court at Bloomington, and with the Sheriff and members of the Bar went to Gosport at the conclusion of the preliminary examination. Judge ECKLES, Ex-Gov. DUNNING and Messrs. BUSKIRK and MONTGOMERY, of Bloomington, addressed the excited crowd of citizens, urging a strict observance of the law. The prisoner was then started under a guard of 25 men for the jail at Spencer. The excitement is still very great, and it was with difficulty lynching was prevented.

The Eight-hour System in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 3.

The action of the eight-hour men appears to have brought about almost a general suspension of business, and has in some cases been the means of violence. The riotous spirit is confined entirely to the more ignorant class of laborers, mostly employed in the lumber and dock yards. These laborers have visited the planing mills and other manufacturing establishments, and have succeeded by threats in intimidating the respectable class of workmen and causing them to discontinue work.

As usual in such demonstrations, whenever a squad of Police appear, the mob disappear. Several arrests, however, have been made, and a number of the ringleaders are now in jail. The Mayor has is sued a proclamation, informing them that the laws must be enforced, and asking them to go quietly to their homes.

Negroes in the Charleston-street Cars.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, May 3.

The street-car question is at last settled. The Directors to-day determined to admit all classes of citizens to all cars. A few negroes availed themselves of the privilege, although the concession is not yet generally known.

Senator WILSON, who arrived yesterday, addressed a large crowd on the Citadel Green, this afternoon, numbering about two thousand negroes and about two hundred whites. His speech was two hours long, consisting mainly of an arraignment of South Carolina as the foremost champion of Slavery in the past, and advice to the people, white and black, to unite upon the platform of the Union Republican Party.

Cricket Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 3.

A cricket match was commenced to-day between the Philadelphia and the Young America Clubs. The Philadelphia Club had the first innings, and made 95 runs, of which LARGE made 33 and PEARSON 24. The Young Americans then went to the stumps, and when the game was called at sundown had lost one wicket on two runs. The match will be finished to-morrow.

Suicide of a Courtesan at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, May 3.

Last evening a girl named MOLLIE GRIFFIN committed suicide in a house of ill-fame, by taking poison. Remorse and the desertion of friends drove her to the act.

Resumption of Travel at the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 3.

Double daily trains have recommenced running on all important Southern Railroads. The time, *via* New-Orleans, on the new schedule, is only sixty hours from New-York to Memphis, and eighty-six hours from New-York to New-Orleans, with corresponding reductions from other seaboard cities.

Judge Kelley Gone South.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 3.

Judge KELLEY, accompanied by Col. JOHN H. TAGGART, has started for a Southern tour to occupy about six weeks. He will visit Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, returning *via* the seaboard. He will take the stump against all comers, provided he has the closing argument of half an hour.

Murder of a Planter Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 3.

No murders occurred last night for the first time within a week. On Wednesday night, a planter named SMITH WILSON, residing in Germantown, near here, while sitting on a sofa talking to his wife, was shot through the window by some unknown assassin. He fell into his wife's arms and expired. No clue to the murder has yet been obtained.

Moulders' Strike at Ironton, Ohio—One Man Killed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, May 3.

The Moulders' Union at Ironton, Ohio, are on a strike, but some of them went to work. The strikers attempted to run them out of the town to-night, and in the affray one of the strikers, named CHARLES LEVERAN, was killed.

Extensive Fire in Wisconsin.

FON DU LAC, Friday, May 3.

A fire here this morning destroyed the Lewis House and ten other buildings. The loss is $50,000, which is fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Prize Fight in Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Colorado, Friday, May 3.

A prize fight occurred here yesterday between REED and FITZGERALD. Ninety-six rounds were fought, and REED won. The stakes were $1,000.

Fire at Winona, Minn.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, May 3.

A fire this morning at Winona, Minn., destroyed five stores on the lower end of Second-street. No particulars have been obtained.

Arrest of a Boy Accused of Five Murders.

A boy named FITZGERALD, 17 years old, has been arrested in Lexington, Miss., charged with five murders. The Lexington (Miss.) *Advertiser*, speaking of his arrest, says:

"The premises of his father were surrounded, and in a short time he was discovered emerging from an open field, endeavoring to reach the woods, some distance off. He was hotly chased, and was captured after having been struck by a pistol ball from one of the pursuing party, which made a slight flesh wound in his face and brought him to the ground. He was carried to Nextubee County, the scene of his last crime. It seems young FITZGERALD killed a negro in De Soto County, in this State, a white man in Tennessee, a freedman on his father's premises since the surrender, and assassinated MR. JOHN W. SHILCUTT on the 26th of February last, at the residence of Col. RICHARD COOPER, in this county. His crimes culminated in the murder of MR. EVANS, of Summerville, on the 12th, and his capture on the 18th."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Five Horses Start—The Finest Trot of the Season.

Yesterday a large and select assemblage of trotting men and owners of fast horses gathered on the Fashion Course, L. I., to witness a race for the third of the proprietor's season purses of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for horses that, at the time of entry, had not beaten 2:45. For this purse the largest entry ever known was made, no fewer than seventeen horses entering, of which number five only came upon the track to contend for the century in greenbacks offered. The day was fine and bright, although the air was keen, showing that "Winter still lingers in the lap of Spring," notwithstanding the advanced period of the season. The track was in excellent order, and the expectations entertained of a good race were fully realized. The horses that answered the judge's summons were HANARD's unnamed g. g., driven by DAN MACE, that won the first of the purses trotted for on this course; O. W. DIMMICK's b. m. *Lizzie Warwick*; W. BOAST's blk. g. *Rapid*; M. RODEN's b. m. *Lady Allen*, and Dr. MORGAN's b. m. *Lady Kendall*, the latter owned by JOHN DORAN. Besides these was the unnamed gray gelding was the favorite against the field, and in the pools the horses sold at the following rates: The gray gelding, $100; *Lizzie Warwick*, $55; *Rapid*, $15; *Lady Allen* and *Lady Kendall*, coupled, $7. *Lizzie Warwick* is a new *debutante* on the Long Island trotting tracks, as she is owned and was bred out West. She is a handsome bay mare, with black points, about fourteen hands and a half, and in looks and style of going bears a strong resemblance to the renowned queen of the trotting turf, *Flora Temple*. She is by *Keene Morgan*, a horse raised in one of the Eastern States and taken West, where his stock are highly esteemed for their docility and gameness. After the race MR. DIMMICK, her trainer, had numerous offers to buy her, but they were all declined. That she is destined to make her mark on the Long Island trotting turf, no one that saw her trot yesterday will gainsay. *Rapid* is a gelding by a son of *Cassius M. Clay*; *Lady Kendall*, a daughter of RODEN's *Kembletonian*; and *Lady Allen*, the remaining young mare, just come into MR. RODEN's hands for training, a daughter of *Ethan Allen* out of an *Abdallah* mare.

FIRST HEAT.—After numerous failures they at last got off, *Lizzie Warwick* first showing in front. Setting down into order, it was seen on rounding the upper turn that *Lizzie* was still on the lead, with *Rapid*, on a break, next, and the gray gelding third, also on a break. These casualties enabled the Western mare—*Lizzie Warwick*—to take a commanding lead, and at the quarter-pole, passed in 42 seconds, she was fully ten lengths before the gray, *Rapid* being third, and the others already far behind. Passing the old stand on the backstretch, *Lizzie* broke up, and the favorite then passed the home judges in length and a half at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:18½; *Rapid* third and *Lady Kendall* last. Approaching the three-quarter pole on the Flushing stretch the gray broke, and DIMMICK sent his mare rapidly to the front, passing that point four lengths ahead, with *Rapid* immediate v behind; but the latter breaking on the homestretch, the gray took second place, but was too far behind to reach the mare, who won the heat by six lengths in 2:37¼; *Rapid* third; *Lady Kendall* fourth, and *Lady Allen* fifth.

SECOND HEAT.—The gray gelding of MACE's still kept his position of favorite, for it was seen that he had been obliged to be strongly pulled down by his clever driver in the last heat, to keep him square and steady. His tactics were changed, or rather reversed, and his backers were still confident, knowing well that MACE would get all out of the horse that could possibly be done. In the pools he sold for $30, *Lizzie Warwick* $20 and the others $4. The favorite quickly went ahead, led around the upper turn, and at the quarter-pole was two clear lengths before *Lizzie*, who was three lengths before the others; time 42½ seconds. There was no alteration in their positions along the backstretch, the gray leading a length and a half at the half-mile pole in 1:17, and *Lizzie* six lengths before the other three, whose positions were so far behind as not to attract the attention of the lookers on. MACE kept his lead throughout, *Lizzie Warwick* breaking twice at the three-quarter pole and the distance stand, and the gray won easily by six lengths in 2:34¼; *Lizzie* twenty lengths before *Lady Kendall*; *Lady Allen* fourth and *Rapid* last.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $40 freely offered on the gray without any takers, as it seemed a certainty for him, judging from the time made in the last heat and the easy style he came home in. *Lady Kendall* and *Lady Allen* were both withdrawn, their owners seeing they had no chance of winning in the company they were in. A good start was had, the gray and *Lizzie* going head and head around the turn, but at the quarter-pole the favorite was half a length ahead—time 38 seconds. Passing the old stand the gray broke, and the veteran DIMMICK took his mare to the front, was ten lengths ahead at the half-mile pole in 1:15½, and although the gray calmed considerably after they turned into the homestretch, he broke at the distance stand, and was beaten by six lengths to the score in 2:34¾.

FOURTH HEAT.—The betting was now $40 to $30 on *Lizzie Warwick*, whose endurance, gameness and speed reminded the beholders of the ever-popular *Flora Temple*. *Rapid* got away with the lead, but *Lizzie* passed him on the turn, and led him a length to the quarter pole in 38½ seconds; the gray two lengths in the rear. The mare still kept an open length before the gray at the half-mile pole, *Rapid* having broke, being a dozen lengths behind; time, 1:16. On the Flushing stretch the gray broke up as he was rapidly closing, but although the mare led him three lengths as they turned into the straight, he trotted so fast that he rapidly diminished the gap, and a fine race all the way home resulted in *Lizzie Warwick* winning the heat and race by a length only, in 2:35. Taken altogether, it was the finest, best contested and most exciting trot of the season on this Course.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—May 3. Purse $100; mile heats; three in five, in harness.

O. W. Dimmick entered b. m. Lizzie Warwick.	1	2	1 1
D. Mace entered g. g.	2	1	2 2
W. Borst entered blk. g. Rapid.	3	5	3 3
Dr. Morgan's b. m. Lady Kendall.	4	3	dr.
M. Roden's b. m. Lady Allen.	5	4	dr.
M. Roger's blk. m. Black Bess.			dr.
B. Mace's b. g. Belmont.			dr.
Dobson's b. m. Nellie Baker.			dr.
Owner's b. m. Libbie.			dr.
Jackman's s. s.			dr.
B. Mace's b. m. Era.			dr.
J. Crook's b. g. Phil Sheridan.			dr.
D. Mace's b. g. Whalebone.			dr.
Dr. Ogle's br. g. Rebel.			dr.
F. Burnham's b. g. General Sherman.			dr.
T. Carpenter's b. g. South of West.			dr.
W. Craig's br. g. Bugmasher.			dr.

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	42s.	1.18½	2.37¾
Second heat	42½s.	1.17	2.34¼
Third heat	38s.	1.15½	2.34¾
Fourth heat	38½s.	1.16	2.45

A match against time was appointed to come off during the afternoon, Mr. REMSENBURG backing his black mare to trot a mile in harness in 2:50, and laying $4,000 to $750, all forfeit. Finding his chance of winning very problematical, and having several heavy side bets, the owner of the mare paid forfeit of the entire stake, and thus saved his outside bets.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, on Thursday last, JAMES LENOX, Esq., in the chair.

The death of Rev. GILBERT H. SAYRES, D. D., a member of the Convention that organized this Society was announced.

Nine new auxiliaries were recognized, of which three are in Kansas, three in Wisconsin, two in Texas and one in North Carolina.

Communications were received from Mr. THOMAS M. WESTRUP, agent in Mexico, stating the commencement of the work of the colporteurs with good success, and from EDWARD DOWNEY, Esq., Brownsville, with very encouraging statements as to the prospects of Bible distribution in Mexico; from Mr FROSSARD, Secretary of the Bible Society of France, and GEO. D. PHELPS, Esq., as to the supply of German Bibles from Bremen for the Grand Exposition; from Rev. G. W. MOREHEAD, Sarzana, asking books for distribution in Italy; from JOSO J. DE GRAEN, Jr., Lisbon, stating the commencement of the reformation in Portugal and the AZORES, and the organization of a Protestant congregation in Lisbon, and asking aid; from Mr. ADALBERT ECK, St. Petersburgh, with account of the Bible work in Russia during the year, and from Rev. Dr. RIGGS, Constantinople, as to harmonizing the Oriental versions, which was authorized by the Board.

Books were granted to the extent of 4,076 volumes, and others to the value of $100. The books were in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, and thirteen in raised letters for the blind. One thousand dollars were appropriated toward printing another edition of the Reval Esthonian Testament in Russia.

Another Case of Malpractice.

A few days ago Dr. BORAN was called to attend Mrs. CATHARINE MILLER, residing on an upper floor of No. 31½ Perry-street. He found the patient very low and ascertained from her that she had given birth to a child a week before, which event had been hastened by an operation performed by herself. Dr. THOMAS C. FINNELL was called in by the first-named physician, and they continued to attend the woman until her death yesterday morning. Dr. FINNELL immediately notified Coroner SCHIRMER of the facts in the case, and that official ordered a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, which was made yesterday afternoon by Drs. WOOSTER BEACH, S. N. LEE and FINNELL. The physicians discovered evidient traces of violence in the case and marks of inflammation, which were sufficient to cause death. An inquest will be held to-day at the Charles-street Police Station. Deceased was 39 years of age and a native of New-Jersey. She was separated some years ago from her husband and has borne an indifferent reputation ever since.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF HENRY B. JENKINS.—HENRY B. JENKINS, who, it will be remembered, was arrested nearly two years ago for the Bank of the Republic defalcation is now lying dangerously ill with dropsy, at St. Luke's Hospital. He was removed from the Tombs about the 1st of March to Ludlow-street Jail, where he remained until Thursday morning, when his removal to the hospital took place. The cause of his illness was exposure to cold during the Winter while at the Tombs, the room in which he was then confined being so situated that the cold air constantly passed into it and subjected him to frequent colds, which culminated in dropsy. JENKINS has borne his long imprisonment with much cheerfulness and fortitude, and he has always expressed the hope that the time would come when he would be enabled to fully atone for his errors by making a complete restitution of the money he took from the bank. The officers at the Tombs and at Ludlow-street Jail unite in testifying to the good conduct of JENKINS during his confinement at these places. Unlike most prisoners, while at the Tombs he spent most of his time in reading good books and in sober reflection. His removal to the hospital was in pursuance of permission granted by the Supreme Court on Thursday.

A PILFERING SALESMAN.—JAMES MCKNIGHT, a salesman at Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'s retail store, corner Canal and Mercer streets, was arrested last evening by Detective FARLEY, of the Central Office, upon the charge of stealing a stella shawl valued at $75, from the department in which he was employed during the early part of the present week. It is said that he disposed of the property for $51, and then squandered the proceeds in a course of "sprees." The innocent purchaser of the shawl is known, and it is therefore certain that the property will be recovered. The prisoner will be taken to the Tombs to-day for examination. This firm has caused the arrest of two other clerks upon similar charges within three weeks past.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon a little child, named MARY GERAGHTY, was run over by a butcher cart driven by ARTHUR LINDEN and severely injured. She was taken to her home, at No. 324 East Twenty-fourth-street. No arrest.....Mrs. MARY MARTENS, who resides at No. 527 Ninth-avenue, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by falling down stairs at No. 3 East Houston-street, where she was visiting an acquaintance. She was conveyed to her home..... Last night, at about 9 o'clock, a man named JOHN O'DONNELL, residing at No. 144 East Thirteenth-street, was thrown from a wagon at the intersection of One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, and seriously injured. Taken home.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont; Hon. H. M. Drone, North Carolina; Gen. H. L. Robinson, Binghamton, and Gen. J. J. Peck, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. Everett, Washington, and G. B. Farnsworth, Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, Albany; Hon. J. Mathewson, Middletown; Hon. Geo. Innis, Poughkeepsie; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton; Hon. E. Tracy, Lansingburgh, and Hon. Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, are at the Astor House. Gen. H. A. Barnum, Syracuse, and J. F. Skelton, Salt Lake, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

TEMPERANCE.—Last evening a new Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, bearing the title of Covenant, No. —, was instituted at the hall corner Grand and Ludlow streets. Speeches were made by Messrs. S. D. FOOT, G. S.; —— FARR, G. C.; JAS. MCGRATH, D. G. W. P.; CHAS. ABBOTT, and other gentlemen. This organization commences with twenty members, and gives promise of great success.

ON HIS WAY TO ROME.—Most Rev. Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, is now in this City, *en route* to Rome, where he intends to be present at the general meeting of Bishops, convened by the Pope for next month. The Archbishop undertakes this pilgrimage for purposes of health as well as official business. He leaves to-day by the steamship *Pereire*, which sails hence for Brest and Havre.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The total number of fires in Brooklyn during the month of April was 15. The losses amount to $20,000, and the insurances on the property $140,000....JANE BUTLER, known by a number of other names, was found yesterday afternoon on the third floor of No. 141 Fulton-street, occupied by Mrs. MARGARET SOMERVILLE. When discovered, she was trying to enter the doors of different rooms. This woman has been arrested before for similar conduct. She was held for examination.... GEORGE ROE and HENRY L. SMITH, liquor-dealers, the former doing business on Barren Island, and the latter at Canarsie, were brought before Justice JEPSON, of Flatlands, yesterday, on the charge of violating the Excise Law. Their examination was set down for Monday next....HUGH LENNON, a laborer employed at the sugar house on India Wharf, Atlantic Dock, was seriously injured on Thursday while at work by a plank falling on him from a third-story window of the house. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 238 Seventeenth-street, New-York....Hon. W. E. ROBINSON, of the Third Congressional District, of Kings County, has the appointment of a midshipman to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and announces that he will give the appointment to the most deserving of his constituents. The applicant is required to be over 14 years, and under 18 years of age, and a resident of the district embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn. The appointment will be made next month....In the Circuit Court of Suffolk County, held on the 24th inst., in the case of EDGAR GRIFFIN vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, the jury gave a verdict of $750 for injuries sustained by being thrown out of one of the Company's cars, in February, 1864....CHARLES E. CHINNOCK, arrested for receiving stolen goods, taken as alleged, by HENRY D. BELL, book-keeper of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, was held yesterday by Justice CORNWELL to await the action of the Grand Jury....An infant, about two months old, was found on the stoop of No. 80 Sands-street, on Thursday night. It was given in charge of the County Nurse....MICHAEL COLAMORE, who was stabbed on Tuesday night last, as alleged, by THOMAS MURPHY, at the corner of Warren and Hoyt streets, is in a very low condition, and his recovery is considered doubtful....The Reformed Dutch Church at Flatlands, Kings County, was broken into on Thursday night, and robbed of a melodeon, three chairs, a stovepipe and some carpet....The Coroners of Kings County held 70 inquests during the month of April.

THE EXCISE LAW AND THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—The number of applications for licenses in the Eastern District is about the same as last year. In the Forty-fifth Precinct Capt. WOGLOM has had 150 applications, and granted 70, furnishing diagrams. Capt. MULLEN, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, has made architectural drawings of 141 saloons and granted licenses for that number. Capt. STEARNS, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, has had about fifty applications. He will attend to them when his force has leisure. The liquor-dealers generally complain of having to pay down their money before their applications for licenses are enlightened by the Board. They don't consider the four-inch hole any hardship, but laugh at the idea. It is generally known among the liquor-dealers and their patrons as "Jacob's eye-glass."

INDIGNITY TO AN AFRICAN DIVINE.—The venerable NATHANIEL BLAND, of the Frost-street (E. D.) Bethel, was insulted and assaulted yesterday afternoon by a bartender at the liquor-store, corner of Grand-street and Union-avenue, E. D., to whom he applied for a pail of beer. It seems that the bartender took the old gentlemen's pail, made a foot ball of it, and then turned him out of the saloon. A warrant for his apprehension has been issued.

ROBBERY.—The coal office of ROOT & BENNETT, corner of Johnson and Gold streets, was feloniously entered by the rear door on Thursday night last. The safe was broken open and $10, all contained therein, abstracted. A sledge hammer and several chisels used in the operation were found on the premises yesterday morning. No person was arrested.

A BURGLAR SENT TO JAIL.—JAMES GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMSON, arrested on Thursday afternoon on the charge of attempting to enter the dwelling of Mrs. WATSON, No. 110 Myrtle-avenue, by means of false keys, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Sergeant JOHN BRENNAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested ANDREW GLASS, a private watchman, for threatening to shoot a man named ANTHONY LANG in South Seventh street, E. D. The accused was locked up to answer this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

VERDICT OF CENSURE.—The inquest in the case of THOMAS GORMAN, who was crushed to death between two of the Morris and Essex cars at Hoboken, was concluded at a late hour on Thursday night. It appears that in the temporary absence of a brakeman one of the flagmen acted in that capacity. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and censured the Morris and Essex Railroad Company for not having flags in their proper places, and employing experienced brakesmen.

SENSIBLE DECISION OF LIQUOR-DEAL